GIANTS OF SERBIAN MEDICINE

- 19TH CENTURY AND FIRST HALF OF THE 20TH CENTURY -

2016.

1841 2016
Српска академија наука и уметности - 175 година

МУЗЕЈ НАУКЕ И ТЕХНИКЕ
У БЕОГРАДУ

СРПСКО ЛЕКАРСКО ДРУШТВО

THE GIANTS OF SERBIAN MEDICINE

GALLERY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY SASA No 27

Exhibition by
Gallery of Science and Technology SASA
Museum of Science and Technology
Serbian Medical Society

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Published by
Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts
Museum of Science and Technology
Serbian Medical Society

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Number of copies
500

Belgrade, 2016

Exhibition sponsored by

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The organisers of *the Giants of Serbian Medicine* wish to thank the following organisations and individuals for making this exhibition possible: the Milovan Milovanović Institute of Forensic Medicine at the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Belgrade, the Niko Miljnić Institute of Anatomy at the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Belgrade, the Historical Museum of Serbia, the Matica Srpska Library, the Public Library of Šabac, the Archives of Serbia, the Historical Archives Negotin, Josephinum Collections and the History of Medicine, the Medical University of Vienna, Dr Zoran Vacić, Mr. Miloš Jurišić, Dr Danica Leko, Ms. Jelica Rekalić, Ms. Vera Miljanić, Ms. Mirjana Radović, Prof. Dr Ivanka Marković, Prof. Dr Dragoslav Đukanović, Prof. Dr Jovan Maksimović, Prof. Dr Jovan Nikolić, Mr. Petar Savić, Mr. Vladimir Janošev, Dr Jovana Urošević, Ms. Olga Dimitrijević, Dr Dobrivoje Paunović, Mr. Peter Hajnerman, Dr Dragomir Bondžić, and the curators of the Vienna Museum of Technology Dr Martina Griesser-Stermscheg and Dr Mechthild Dubbi.

I, the undersigned, swear by God Almighty, on the Holy Cross and over the Holy Gospel, that I shall adhere to the Constitution of the Principality of Serbia during my term in office, obey all specified and issued instructions and sanitary regulations, provide all possible help and care to every patient entrusted to me, protect and maintain public health in the district to the best of my ability.

I swear that I shall provide the same level of care to the poor and the wealthy alike, and shall not digress from duties and responsibilities of the district physician nor shall I show favouritism or take bribes, and shall also hold in sacred trust the rights and privileges conferred upon, ensure availability and administration of effective remedies in pharmacies and make them personally if pharmacies fail to provide them, sell the remedies at legally approved prices, shall not enter into any kind of biased or illegal agreements with pharmacists or any other type of medical professionals, shall give unbiased and truthful statements if summoned to court, always notify the authorities about infectious diseases and try eradicate them, and endeavour to honourably and willingly perform all of my duties. May the Lord help me so that I may be ready for judgment day. Having recited my pledge, I embrace the name and the cross of our Saviour. Amen!

The first oath of office taken by district physicians and general practitioners
prior to commencing official duties (1839)

THE BEGINNINGS OF MEDICAL SCIENCES IN SERBIA

IN THE 19TH CENTURY AND FIRST HALF OF THE 20TH CENTURY

Introduction

The restored Serbian state, the Principality of Serbia, which came into existence as a result of the First and the Second Serbian uprisings, gradually acquired conditions for the development of educational, health, religion, cultural and scientific institutions. This followed the Second (1830), Third (1833) and Fourth (1838) imperial edicts of reorganisation proclaimed by Sultan Mahmud II (1785 – 1839). The Second edict granted Serbia the (incomplete) right to administer its own internal affairs, the Third edict helped finalise the process whereby the country gained autonomy within the Ottoman Empire, and with the Fourth edict, the so called Turkish Constitution, Serbia became a constitutional and a legal state.

The attempt to regulate internal affairs within the state, which had already started in 1830, brought to the foreground the problem of the non-existent indigenous creative elite. The problem was then approached from two parallel directions – by engaging educated Serbs and members of other, predominantly Slavic peoples of the Austrian Empire, and by organising an educational system. Vuk Karadžić had an important role in both processes acting as a mediator between the educated people from the Austrian Empire and Prince Miloš Obrenović. He was also an advisor to the Prince on the subject of education, its importance and development. Although Prince Miloš initially rejected Vuk's proposals to establish schools, the majority of his proposals were implemented by the end of his first reign. In 1830 the first secondary school was opened in Belgrade, and from 1835 it was called *Gimnazija*. These secondary schools and semi-secondary schools founded in Šabac, Čačak and Zaječar in 1836 were meant to provide students with the education they need in order to serve as administrative officers. In 1833, *Gimnazija* was relocated to Kragujevac and granted Lyceum status in 1838. The Lyceum was the highest educational institution in the Principality and the nucleus that gave birth to the *Velika škola* (Institution of Higher Learning) (1863) and the University of Belgrade (1905). The Ministry of Education was established in 1838, the same year that the Lyceum in Kragujevac had opened its doors. The Ministry played a vital role in providing qualified teaching staff by financing the studies of Serbian students at foreign universities.

Serbian schools encountered considerable difficulties regarding language, since both the language of the people as well as the Slavonic-Serbian languages, were both in use. In addition, Atanasije Nikolić, Professor of Mathematics and Drawing Art and Jovan Sterija Popović, Professor of Natural Law, both professors at the Lyceum, faced the necessity to create and standardise technical and scientific terminology. Guided by the idea that a task of this kind would require a broader forum and should include all the Lyceum teachers and other people of higher education, Nikolić and Popović proposed the establishment of a society that would deal with these issues. Thus, in 1841 the Society of Serbian Letters was founded, which is the precursor of today's Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts.

Society of Serbian Letters (1841 – 1864)

The main task defined by the Society's first *Constitution*, which was a literary and scientific society, was to "disseminate science within the Serbian language, particularly in education and to perfect Serbia's national language". On 27 March 1841, at the proposal of the Ministry of Justice and Education, Prince Mihailo Obrenović appointed the first eight full members of the Society. Apart from the nominators Atanasije Nikolić and Jovan Sterija Popović, the following appointees included Isidor Stojanović, Professor of the History of the Universe at the Lyceum; Dimitrije Isailović, Chief Inspector of schools; Dimitrije Tirol, corresponding member of the Society of History and Antiquaries in Odessa; Sima Milutinović, Secretary of the Ministry of Education; Stefan Marković, member of the State Council and one doctor of medicine – Jovan Stejić, Chief Secretary of the State Council. The Society began work in June 1842, but activities were halted two months later. This was a time when one dynasty was to replace another on the throne. Prince Mihailo Obrenović was forced to leave the country under pressure from the Defenders of the Constitution and was succeeded to the throne by Aleksandar Karađorđević. Once the political situation in the country stabilised, the Society resumed its activities in August 1844.

In addition to dealing with problems relating to language, orthography and scientific terminology, the Society very soon diversified its activities: in 1864 it began collecting the necessary



Prince Mihailo Obrenović opens the first session of the Society of Serbian Letters on 8 June 1842 (copy of Anastas Jovanović's lithograph; SASA archives, 14182)

documents needed to write a Serbian history; in 1847 it launched the *Glasnik Društva srpske slovesnosti* (*The Gazette of the Society of Serbian Letters*) and began gathering antiquities that, apart from written records, included old money, objects of cultural value, stamps and the portraits of Slavic authors.

Since the Society's main emphasis was focused on literature, by promoting the development of science and by disseminating education through written Serbian, great attention was paid to editing *The Gazette* and publishing books considered of use to the people. *Antropologija ili nauka o čoveku za mladež srbsku* (*Anthropology or Human Science for Serbian Youths)* (1850) was one such book, translated by Jovan Stejić and adapted to meet Serbian needs ('serbicised'). The Society distributed its publications to local libraries and schools, as well as to Serbian and Slavic libraries, schools and cultural societies within the Austrian Empire. The Society's library grew continually thanks to books donated by individual contributors and institutions, or through exchange programmes with foreign scientific societies.

The organisation of the work conducted by the Society underwent significant changes for the first time in 1849 when it was divided into professional departments. Five departments were introduced: Linguistics or Philology; History; Law; Philosophy and the Natural Sciences. Members were invited to choose one or more departments to join and work in. This division into professional units, which endured sporadic changes regarding activities, numbers and names, was maintained by organisations which originated from the Society of Serbian Letters – the Serbian Learned Society, the Serbian Royal Academy and the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts.



Princess Ljubica's Residence where the Society of Serbian Letters operated in 1844 (photograph by I. V. Groman, 1876)

The Society of Serbian Letters existed until January 1864 when its activities wAZere suspended due to political reasons, i.e. a conflict between the liberals and Kosta Cukić, the Society's president and the Minister of Education. Seven months later, on 1 August 1864 and following a decree passed by Prince Mihailo Obrenović, the Society was reinstated under the name of the Serbian Learned Society.

During its two-decade-long existence, the Society of Serbian Letters selected 215 full, corresponding and honorary members – Serbs and representatives of mostly Slavic peoples. Eighteen of them were Doctors of Medicine. Like the majority of educated people of the time, these men had interests and professional engagements which surpassed their individual vocations.

Membership criteria, in most cases, included the candidates' literary works published in the Serbian language and not necessarily in the field of medicine. For some members, criteria included their achievements in the natural sciences, while for others; membership status was reliant on public duty and reputation.

Except for Ami Bué[1], the Frenchman, born in Hamburg, all doctors of medicine and the members of the Society were born in the Austrian Empire and were of different nationalities. Amongst them were seven Serbs: Jovan Stejić, Đorđe Mušicki, Đorđe Pantelić, Konstantin Peičić, Vuk Marinković, Đorđe Natošević and Jovan Jovanović Zmaj; three Czechs: Jovan Mašin, Jovan Valenta and Patricije Černi; two Slovenians: Jovan Kovač and Janez Blajvajz, and one member of each of the following nationalities: Croat – Josif Pančić, Pole – Aćim Medović, Slovak – Janko Šafarik, Hungarian – Stevan Mačaj, and Austrian – Antonije Groder. All of them, with the exception of Konstantin Peičić and Janez Blajvajz[2], had spent some time living and working in the Principality of Serbia, while 11 of them became permanent residents. During the mid-19th century, an era of Pan-Slavism and Serbian movement in southern Hungary, Serbia attracted academics from the Austrian Empire. The country was still a vassal principality of Turkey, but with a significant degree of autonomy and civil rights, and determined to persevere on the path towards cultural advancement and conquest of complete autonomy. Serbia's appeal laid in the fact that it was still an unexplored country due to five-century-long Turkish domination. Atanasije Nikolić called it an entirely 'uncultivated field' in his draft for the first seal of the Society of Serbian Letters.

Although at the start of their careers, all of them practiced medicine, some doctors of medicine – members of the Society were also engaged in other scientific disciplines and professions throughout their lives. Jovan Stejić was the Head of Healthcare Services in the Principality of Serbia, and then Chief Secretary of the State Council. He actively wrote, from the time he was a student, led by the desire to *write something for his kin that would be both useful and helpful*. Vuk Marinković was a Professor of Physics and Natural History at the Lyceum, and the author of the first secondary school textbooks on these subjects. Janko Šafarik was also a professor at the Lyceum – he taught Physics, Slavic Philology and General History and became a librarian at the National Library and curator at the National Museum. At first, Josif Pančić worked in Serbia as a district physician, but from 1853, when he was appointed Professor of Natural Sciences and Agronomy at the Lyceum, he devoted his career completely to natural sciences and became a world renowned scientist. Đorđe Natošević, who lived in the Austrian Empire, and only spent a short period of time in Serbia, was one of Serbia's first pedagogues. Jovan Jovanović Zmaj spent his entire life working as a physician but his greatest achievements were literature.

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[1] Ami Boué (Hamburg, 1794 – Vienna, 1881). Boué was born into a family of French Huguenots. In 1817 in Paris he graduated as a Doctor of Medicine. Boué was a member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences in Vienna, a corresponding member of the Society of Serbian Letters (1857) and of the Serbian Learned Society (1864). He was involved in geology from his student days. From 1836 to 1838 he had organised three major scientific field trips which took place in the Balkans, during which he studied geology, flora and fauna, ethnography, archaeology, history, statistics, administration and national economy. His research on the Balkans resulted in a book entitled *Evropska Turska* (*La Turquie d'Europe* I-IV, Paris, 1840). He visited Serbia in 1836, 1837 and in 1838. Boué is regarded by many as the founder of geology in the Balkans. The geological content of Boué's book was translated into Serbian in 1891. See: Vidojko Jović, *Iz istorije geologije u Srbiji* (*From the History of Geology in Serbia)*, Beograd: Jantar grupa, 2002, 16.

[2] Janez vitez Bleiweis pl. Trsteniški (Kranj, 1808 – Ljubljana, 1881), Doctor of Medicine and General Surgeon (Vienna, 1832), MA in obstetrics and veterinary medicine, Professor of Forensic and Veterinary Medicine at the Surgical Lyceum in Ljubljana. He was a prominent politician, educator and writer. He founded and, for four decades, edited *Kmetijske in rokodelske novice* journal through which the Slovenian language was gradually reformed. He was president of the Slovenska Matica in Ljubljana and was elected a corresponding member of the Society of Serbian Letters in 1851, as an author and a "Pan-Slavic patriot". During the mid-1860s, his journal published travel essays from Serbia written by Dr Jovan Kovač, a full member of the Society of Serbian Letters since 1863.

As mentioned earlier, writing "medical literature" was not the main condition for granting doctors membership status within the Society. Nevertheless, several members did become prominent scholars in medical literature and were amongst the first elected members of the Society. Jovan Stejić, while still a student, translated and published a popular book entitled *Makroviotika ili nauka o produženju života čoveka (Macrobiotics or the Art of Extending Human Life)*, written by Berlin Medical School professor, Christoph Wilhelm Hufeland (1762–1836) in 1796. Prior to this, several other medical books had been translated into Serbian, mostly on the subject of hygiene, but this was done by translators with no medical background. Stejić's book was subsequently revised and edited, and also included the first medical terms in the Serbian language. "While translating this book", admitted Stejić in the *Preface*, "I added several things to it, thinking that it was short and lacking in something, so I entered my thoughts as well. (…) I incorporated many unusual, new and modified words, always trying to convey their true meaning; I do not flatter myself at all claiming that all the words were the best choice…." Two years after its publication in 1826 in Vienna, Stejić sent a copy of the book to Prince Miloš Obrenović as a gift. It was the first medical book in the Serbian language in the Principality of Serbia.

Konstantin Peičić was the author of the first original medical book in Serbian. It was his doctoral dissertation entitled – Dissertatio inauguralis medicopolitica *De pauperum aegrorum cura*, defended at the Faculty of Medicine in Pest in 1830. That same year it was published both in Latin and Serbian, under the title *Разїлаїолствиіе увенчателно лекарно-политическо, о болни сиромаахаа леченю (Inaugural Medico-Political Dissertation on the Treatment of the Poor)*. In addition to the dissertation, which was the first Serbian sociomedical study, in 1830 Peičić also published a book called *Руководитель к' свеобщем здравлю (Guidance for Universal Wellbeing)*. It had two revised editions entitled *Руководитель к' изїубленом здравлю (A Guide for Deteriorating Health)* (1834) and *Руководитељ к' повраћаню изїублъної здравля (A Guide for Improving Deteriorating Health)* (1840).

In 1832, in Budim, Đorđe Pantelić published his doctoral dissertation in Serbian entitled *Торжественно льекарско сочинение о хранителнои боїиньи*. It was a discussion on smallpox – a significant health issue in those days. Pantelić wrote about the history and the characteristics of the disease, the significance of Jenner's (Edward Jenner, 1749 – 1823) discovery of the vaccine, and also advocated immunisation of the population under the state healthcare system.

The value of these early medical books was practical rather than scientific. The books were intended for the healthcare education and cultural progress of the Serbian people. It took a great deal of time and financial resources to publish these books, which is an obvious sign of patriotism of the young doctors who acquired an education under conditions of great poverty.

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The Society of Serbian Letters was active at the time when modern medicine was emerging, based on the development of natural sciences and the improvement of techniques in the Western world. By promoting the use of the microscope, application of chemical analysis and physiology experiments, Berlin Professor Johannes Peter Müller (1801 – 1858) established a basis for modern physiology. The first public surgery under general anaesthesia using ether was performed in Boston, in October 1846, by dentist William T. G. Morton (1819 – 1868) and surgeon John Collins Warren (1778 – 1856) and launched an era of chemical anaesthesia. In 1847, in Vienna, the Hungarian physician Semmelweis Ignác Fülöp (1818 – 1865) determined the cause of puerperal fever. Semmelweis introduced mandatory hand-washing for everybody

examining a woman in labour – doctors, mid-wives and students, as a preventative measure against puerperal fever which subsequently outlined the path to Lister's (Joseph Lister, 1827 –1912) antiseptic principle (1867). Thanks to optical instruments – the ophthalmoscope (1851) constructed by Hermann von Helmholtz (1821 – 1894) and the laryngoscope (1854) constructed by Manuel García (1805–1906) – certain hidden parts of the human body were exposed to the eye of the doctor. In 1855, Rudolf Virchow (1821 – 1902) confirmed that every cell stemmed from another cell *(Omnis cellula e cellula)* thus laid the foundation for modern *cellular* pathology (1858). Numerous discoveries were made thanks to the character of the researchers – their sound power of observation, critical mind and dedication to scientific work, but were also facilitated by well-equipped institutes, clinical laboratories and collections of scientific samples.

Bearing in mind that the Principality of Serbia lacked a systematically organised health-care system prior to 1839, the setting up of the Medical Department within the Ministry of the Interior that year was the first step towards creating suitable conditions for future development of scientific work in the medical field. A number of years were to pass before such circumstance were provided. The country was suffering from a permanent shortage of physicians although their numbers were gradually increasing. The greatest concern of the Medical Department were infectious diseases; smallpox, the plague and cholera. Protection against smallpox included 'inoculation' (variolation, and then vaccination). In order to prevent the spreading of the plague from Turkey, a sanitary-quarantine system was introduced – comprised of relevant institutions, quarantines and a sanitary cordon deployed along the entire border line with Turkey. Cholera was a difficult disease to deal with because, for decades, no one knew how the disease occurred or how it spread or was treated. By end of 1842, there were only 3 hospitals in Serbia – an army and a civilian hospital in Belgrade, and an army hospital in Kragujevac. Throughout the 1850s, lower capacity hospitals were founded in central district areas, but since they were housed in rented houses, they were inappropriate for providing suitable treatments and care. Resources needed for their maintenance and equipment were always lacking. The modest laboratory instrumentarium that was procured in 1865 for Belgrade's town and district hospital was most probably the first of its kind to be used in any Serbian hospital.

It was evident that despite these austere conditions, people were still focused on a future as was demonstrated by the establishment of the Museum of Rarities within the Belgrade Military Hospital, in 1844. The museum founders, Dr Emerich P. Lindenmayer[3], staff-doctor (chief military physician) and Florian Birg, staff-surgeon, pointed out that the museum "will not only serve to extend medical knowledge but will help expand the potential of the mind in general" and would be very beneficial "for both their own and future generations". Housed in the hospital for over a decade, the museum collections were rarely subjects of interest to the few doctors that Serbia had in those days. In 1855, zoological and mineralogical collections were transferred to the Lyceum for the purposes of teaching natural sciences, while the pathology collection, containing animal and human preparations, was transferred to the newly founded Natural Sciences Department of the National Museum at the beginning of the 1860s. The collections were taken care of by physicians, members of the Society of Serbian Letters; at the Lyceum this duty belonged to Dr Josif Pančić, the founder and administrator of the Natural Sciences Cabinet, whereas at the National Museum curator, Dr Janko Šafarik, was in charge of the collections.

[3] Emerich P. Lindenmayer (Oraovica, Banat, 1806 – Beograd, 1884) completed his medical studies in Pest, in 1832, and came to Serbia, in 1836. Between 1845 and 1859, he was Head of the Medical Department within the Ministry of the Interior. He was the author of the first book on the history of the development of Serbian medical services (*Serbien, dessen Entwicklung und Fortschritt im Sanitätswesen, mit Andeutungen über die gesammten Sanitätsverhältnisse im Oriente*. Temesvár: Druck und Verlag der Csanáder Dioecesan-Buchdruckerei, 1876).



Facsimile of the Aleksinac quarantine seal, 1843 (MST)

In those days, physicians were also naturalists with the best education since their medical training included the study of botany, chemistry and natural history[4]. Beside the mentioned subjects, medical students also studied a course in veterinary medicine over one term. Such an educational system structure explains why a doctor of medicine was appointed to investigate the problem of *black flies* (*simulium colombaschensis*), which were found responsible for the cattle plague that caused extensive damage to the economy of the Principality of Serbia and the Austrian Empire in the first half of the 19th century. Following the Austrian government's request to address the problem, the State Council issued an order to the Požarevac District Office, through the Ministry of the Interior, whereby their county physician, Dr Aćim Medović, was to undertake the necessary investigations. The mission was successfully completed and Medović submitted a report to the State Council the following year. The report was at the same time the first original study in the field of natural sciences in Serbia and was forwarded to Vienna where it received favourable reviews from the Imperial Academy of Sciences. It earned Medović, who arrived in Serbia from Austria five years earlier, a reputation and nomination as a corresponding member of the Society of Serbian Letters.[5]

However, in the stated period when the Society of Serbian Letters was active, the first two scientific research papers were written by Serbian authors Dr Jovan Andrejević Joles (1833 – 1864) and Dr Teodor Margo (1816 – 1896). Both papers were the result of research conducted at the Institute of Physiology, Vienna University, headed at the time by the famous physiologist, Professor Ernst von Brücke (1819 – 1892). Andrejević was von Brücke's assistant during his studies and most probably until he become a doctor of medicine. His paper *(On the Fine Structure of the Liver)* shed light on the structure of this organ and was quoted in textbooks of the time. In 1861, it was published in the magazine of the Imperial Academy of Sciences in Vienna.

[4] At the end of the 1860s, some universities conducted reforms of their curricula and split the subjects of natural sciences into two groups; mineralogy and geology in one, and zoology and comparative anatomy in the other. Academic titles and degrees in natural sciences became obtainable now upon completion of one's studies.

[5] The report was approved for publishing in *The Gazette* but Medović withdrew the manuscript in 1848 claiming that his interim investigations "brought fundamental changes" to his previous work. He promised the Society his new report once he was satisfied with the revised edition but the study was never published. (SASA Archives, SSL, 1848/15).

Teodor Margo, Professor of Histology at Pest University, went to Vienna in 1859/1860 to conduct research, and to work with von Brücke and renowned physiologist Carl Friedrich Wilhelm Ludwig (1816 – 1895). He studied muscle histology and physiology at the Institute of Physiology. In 1861 and 1862 Margo published his reports in Pest. Margo wrote a particularly important paper entitled *On the Nerve Endings of the Transverse Muscles* (*Über die Nervenendigung in den quergestreiften Muskeln*, Pest, 1862), which he also presented in his acceptance speech delivered at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences the very same year.[6]

After returning to his native Novi Sad, in 1861, Andrejević resumed his medical practice but was also engaged in literary work. He translated Shakespeare, was a co-founder of the Serbian National Theatre and a member of the Literary Section of Matica Srpska. He died from tuberculosis in 1864. Margo, a Pest native, spent some time working as a physician of the residents of the Tekelijanum boarding school, along with his regular duties. In 1862, he started teaching zoology and comparative anatomy at the Faculty of Philosophy in Budapest. He published a large number of scientific papers and is considered the founder of modern zoology in Hungary.

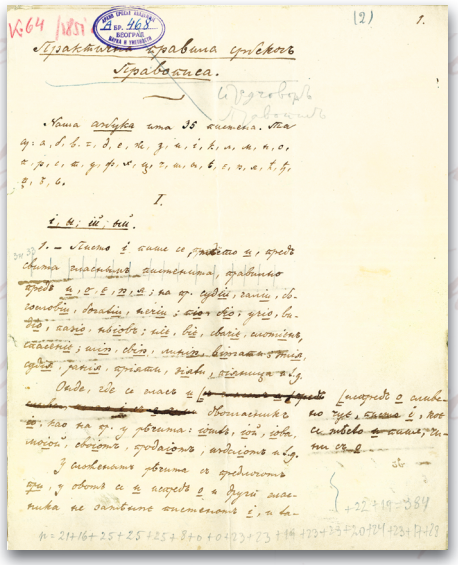
Neither Andrejević nor Margo was elected to the Society of Serbian Letters. The main reason laid in the fact that their papers had not been published in the Serbian language and, as such, were not accepted as "Serbian literature". The question with regard to what would have been considered a Serbian contribution to science arose and became a hot topical just a few years later. In 1870, Dr Vladan Đorđević mentioned Andrejević in *Mlada Srbadija*: "Is it just because, until recently, *Glasnik* was closed to every scientific paper not concerned with Serbian "letters", and is it also because no national institution existed, to deal with the natural sciences, that we are now not permitted to acknowledge the achievements of the late Andrejević attained with the help of his microscope? We would be only doing damage to ourselves." Đorđević slightly underlined his opinion, explaining that to him "Serbian work" was "everything that Serbs did, regardless of their religion, the countries they lived in, or languages they wrote in" but he also agreed that "the essence" of the work was "only what was originally written in the Serbian language"[7]. As far as Teodor Margo was concerned, his obituary published in the *Serbian Archives of Medicine*, in 1896, expressed regret over Margo being 'forgotten' in Serbia and a comparison was made between him and Nikola Tesla: "Although Tesla does not live among us, he helped Serbia's reputation reach America..." Tesla was elected a corresponding member of the Serbian Royal Academy in 1894.

Apart from natural science and literature, the doctors of medicine at the Society also dealt with history and linguistics. In 1852, Jovan Stejić compiled *Praktična pravila srpskog jezika* (*Practical Rules of the Serbian Language*). The book was approved by the Society as a temporary spelling guide at the time before Vuk Kardžić's language reform had been accepted. Janko Šafarik was the one who dealt with scientific terminology in physics and technical sciences.

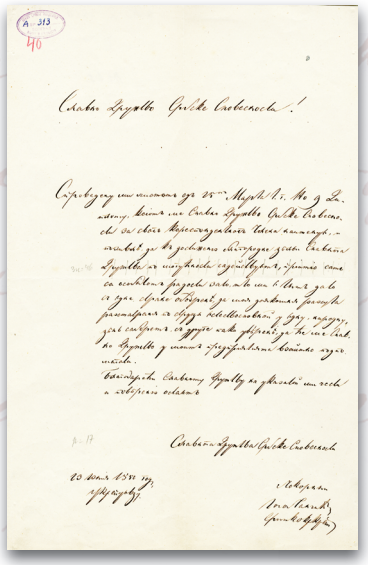
[6] The obituary published on the occasion of Margo's death (P. A., "Teodor Margo", *Serbian Archives of Medicine*, Year. II, vol. 12 (1896): 662-666) mentioned that Margo, while "working with famous professors von Brücke and Ludwig in the physiology laboratory, discovered nerve endings in muscle fibres before Kühne". It is a widely accepted fact nowadays that it was the German physiologist Wilhelm Friedrich Kühne (1837 – 1900) who, in 1862, described the neuromuscular junction and named it "the end motor plate" (Kühne W. *Über dieperipherischen Endorgane der motorischen Nerven*, Leipzig, 1862).

[7] Vladan Đorđević submitted his paper *Prilozi za istoriju Srpskog rada u jestastvenici (Contributions to the History of Serbia's Activities in Natural Sciences)* to the Serbian Learned Society following his election into the Society in 1869. The paper, apparently, was not accepted for publication in *Glasnik* but it appeared under the same name in *Mlada Srbadija*, in 1870. (SASA, SLS, 1869/75).

Medical doctors, however, were the ones who launched the idea of studying Serbian history – the first person to write about it was Đorđe Mušicki[8], in 1845. The same question was raised at the Society by Stejić, the following year. When, in 1847, the History Committee was formed, Stejić was elected president. Janko Šafarik was one of the members who made great contributions to Serbian history and the history of literature by discovering, compiling and publishing old documents and scripts. In 1857, as the Society's envoy, he conducted particularly significant research in this field at the Imperial-Royal Archives of Venice. Šafarik catalogued and copied the documents pertaining to the history of the Serbs and "other Yugoslavs" and published them in *Glasnik*. He is also credited with the preparation and publishing of the Serbian medieval manuscript *Žitija Stefana Uroša III (The Life of Stefan Uroš III)* by Gregory Tsamblak (*Glasnik*, 1858). Šafarik was also a passionate numismatist whose articles, with descriptions of old Serbian coins, were published in *Glasnik*. As the Society's vice-president, he was practically in charge of its activities for a number of years (1853, 1857, 1858, 1861 and 1862) because, according the Society's Constitution, the office of the president was actually assigned to the Minister of Education.



First page of the Society of Serbian Letters Orthography written by Jovan Stejić (ASASA, 1851/64)



Letter by Dr Josif Pančić to the Society of Serbian Letters – gratitude for being elected as a corresponding member, 1850 (ASASA, SSL, 1850/40)

As far as natural sciences are concerned, particularly worthy of mention are the works of Dr Josif Pančić and Dr Aćim Medović. Pančić, alongside Šafarik, were amongst the most committed doctors, but also the most enthusiastic members of the Society. Being appreciative of his dedication to work, the Society funded his study of the flora of Serbia for a number of years, the results of which were published in his capital works entitled *Flora Kneževine Srbije* (1874) *(The Flora of the Principality of Serbia*) and *Dodatak Flori Kneževine Srbije* (1884) *(The Addendum to The Flora of the Principality of Serbia)*. *Glasnik* published his piece entitled *Ribe u Srbiji – Pisces Serbiae* (1860) (*Fishes of Serbia – Pisces Serbiae)* and *Živi pesak u Srbiji i bilje, što na njemu raste* (1863) (*Quicksand in Serbia and Plants that Grow in it*). Pančić advocated the making of "mineralogical physiography" emphasising the role of mineral resources in the development of agriculture, industry, transport and trade, and their effects on human health. In 1869, on his initiative, district physicians were engaged by the Society in collecting data on mineral resources in Serbia. Seven district physicians submitted the answers to 10 questions of the survey, among them: Dr Jovan

[8] Đorđe Mušicki, *O narodnim diplomama* (*On National Diplomas*), *Srpski narodni list*; Year X, no. 1, 6 January 1845, 5–7.

Valenta, District Physician in Smederevo; Stevan Mačaj, District Physician in Knjaževac and Dr Antonije Groder, District Physician in Šabac. These were the ones who were, most probably thanks to the research and reports, elected corresponding members of the Society at a meeting held on 21 January, 1862. It is possible that the report was also submitted by Dr Patricije Černi, District Physician in Krajina, who was also elected a corresponding member at the same meeting.[9]

The Society funded and rewarded studies on particular districts that aimed to introduce the geographical characteristics of the country, its natural resources, economy, history, lifestyle and customs of the population. *Glasnik Drštva srpske slovesnosti* published studies on the districts of Požarevac, Krajina and Užice, which were accompanied by geographical maps made by the authors. All of these studies were discussed by the Society's Natural History Department and approved for publication upon receiving positive reviews. The study by Dr Aćim Medović was published first. Although he was planning to write *Lekarsko – statističko zemljopisanije Okružja požarevačkog* (*Medical and Statistical Geography of the District of Požarevac*), his study, which included a detailed account of historical events of the district remained unfinished[10]. The geographical map of Požarevac District that he made was the first map of this part of Serbia and was highly praised. Two studies on the Krajina District were published; one of them authored by Dr Andrija Ivanović, District Physician (1853). Amongst other things, by publishing these studies, the Society laid foundations for research in geography and ethnogeography.

It is noteworthy that the medical doctors were also benefactors to the Society. Amongst those who donated their work to the library were Vuk Marinković *Načela fizike* (*The Principles of Physics*) and *Jestatstvena povestnica za srbsku mladež* (*Natural History Guide for Serbian Youths*), 1851, Janko Šafarik *Spomenici mletačkog arhiva* (*Testaments of the Venetian Archives*), 1859 and Josif Pančić *Ribe u Srbiji* (*Fishes of Serbia*), 1860. Đorđe Mušicki bequeathed a "booklet printed in the Bosnian Cyrillic alphabet and 12 pieces of old copper coins", Aćim Medović donated a wax seal stamp of Veljko Petrović while Janko Šafarik's donations included the original 1773 manuscript by Eustratius, Archbishop and Metropolitan of Raška and "a piece regarding the charter by Sultan Selim". In 1856, the Society's acquisition fund was enlarged by Stefan Dečanski's silver coin and a collection of minerals donated by Stevan Mačaj, District Physician in Šabac at the time. The Society believed that the collection of minerals would be more useful for teaching purposes, and therefore bequeathed it to the Lyceum.

In 1863, the Society showed its intention to span activities to include medical science for the first time. On the proposal of Dimitrije Matić, the Society's vice-president at the time, the Society took the decision to begin working on the *Encyclopaedia of Sciences (Serbian Encyclopaedia*). One of the topics to be included in the *Encyclopaedia* was "The Science of Preserving Health and Home Remedies". Konstantin Peičić, Jovan Valenta and Stevan Mačaj were all interested and willing to tackle this task. The project, also approved by the Serbian Learned Society, was not re-

[9] In his letter to the Society of 29 April 1861, Josif Pančić mentioned that he had received four reports, submitted by: Florijan Birg, District Physician in Belgrade, Dr Đorđe Klinkovski, District Physician in Aleksinac, Dr Josif Simon, District Physician in Užice and Dr Franc Tesar, District Physician in Valjevo (Archives of the SASA, SMS, 1861/8). Vidojko Jović found those reports, except for the one from Birg, and four additional ones, received at a later date, submitted by: Stevan Mačaj, Dr Jovan Valenta, Dr Mladen Janković, District Physician in Jagodina and Dr Antonije Groder, District Physician in Šabac. (See: Vidojko Jović, *Odgovori okružnih lekara na geološki anketu Društva srpske slovesnosti iz 1860 (District Physicians Replies to the 1860 Geological Survey of the Society of Serbian Letters*). *Flogiston* (12) 2002: 147-174). Bearing in mind that Birg's report has not been saved, it might be assumed that some others have not been saved either, such as the one by Dr Černi.

[10] The reason probably lays in the fact that in 1852, the same year the study was published, Medović was transferred from his post as District Physician in Požarevac to the position of Secretary within the Ministry of the Interior in Belgrade.

alised. However, in 1864, a book entitled *Nauka o čuvanju zdravlja* (*Science of Health Preservation*) was published: *Zdrawowjeda written by Czech doctor Kodym and translated and prepared according the needs of the Serbian people by Dr Jovan Valenta, member of the Learned Society and the Society of Czech Medical Doctors, practicing physician in Belgrade.* The book was approved by the School Committee, and the author dedicated it to Serbian people, for which he received a reward of 50 ducats[11] .

Form the above-mentioned it can be concluded that relatively few medical doctors, seven full and eleven corresponding members out of all members of the Society of Serbian Letters, were engaged in social activities[12].


ЗАДУШБИНА-СТЕВИН ДАР.

ЕСТЕСТВЕНА

ПОВѢСТНИЦА.

ЗА

МЛАДЕЖЬ СРБСКУ

НАПИСАО

ВУКЪ МАРИНКОВИЋЪ,

Медицине Докторъ, у К. С. Лицеуму Финске Професоръ;
друштва српске словесности р. члан

(Прегледано и одобрено школскомъ комиссіомъ.)

КЊИЖНИЦА

У БЕОГРАДУ

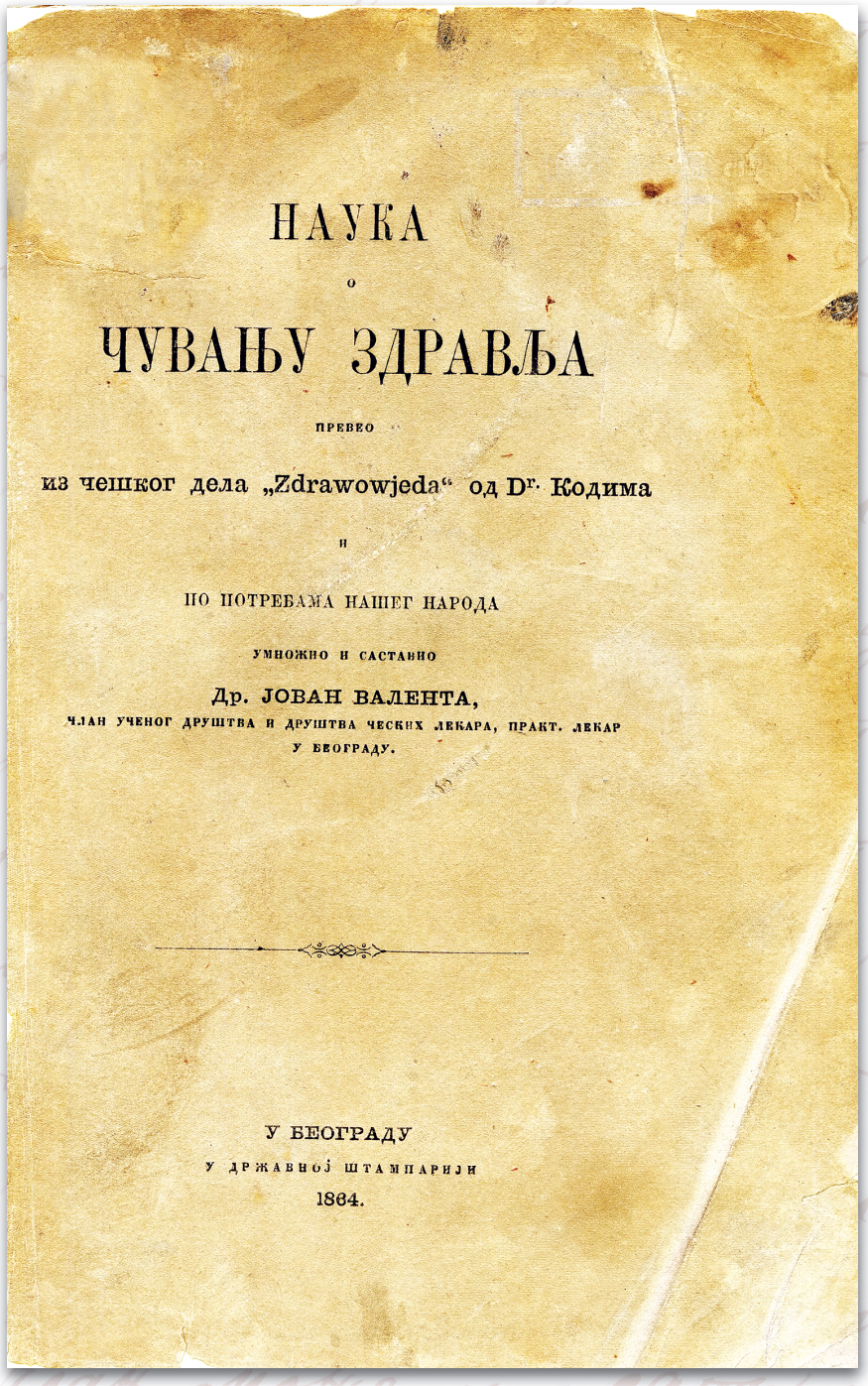
ПРИ ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВЕНОЙ КНИГОПЕЧАТНИ КН. СРБСКОЙ.

1851.

Front page of Vuk Marinković's book *Jestastvena povjesnica za mladež srbsku*, (Natural History Guide for Serbian Youths), 1851, Matica Srpska Library, РТкСрII323)

[11] *ducat - a gold or silver coin used as a trade coin in Europe at the time (TN)

[12] It was a phenomenon so typical for the Society that Đura Daničić described it in 1860: "The truth is that the Society does have a large number of members, but only a few of them who really work". See: *Uoči stogodišnjice*. Belgrade: Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, 1985, 10.



НАУКА

О

ЧУВАЊУ ЗДРАВЉА

ПРЕВЕО

из чешког дела „Zdrawowjeda“ од Dr. Кодима

И

ПО ПОТРЕБАМА НАШЕГ НАРОДА

УМНОЖИО И САСТАВИО

Др. ЈОВАН ВАЛЕНТА,

ЧЛАН УЧЕНОГ ДРУШТВА И ДРУШТВА ЧЕСКИХ ЛЕКАРА, ПРАКТ. ЛЕКАР У БЕОГРАДУ.

У БЕОГРАДУ

У ДРЖАВНОЈ ШТАМПАРИЈИ

1864.

Front page of Jovan Valenta's book *Nauka o čuvanju zdravlja* (Science on Preservation of Health), 1964 (MST)

Serbian Learned Society (1864 – 1892)

Although the activities of the Society of Serbian Letters were practically taken over by the Serbian Learned Society, the latter also had a number of organisational novelties some of which were already included in their first statute (*Organisation*, later *Regulations*) while others were gradually introduced through various changes to the existing documents. Right from the beginning, the main tasks of the Society involved the pursuit and promotion of arts and sciences. Accordingly, the Department of Arts was founded following the new division of the Society into departments. The Society persistently strived to secure greater autonomy from the Ministry of Education and to expand the scope of its work. Gradually, the Society obtained approval whereby its research would not be limited to Serbs only but would include other Slavic peoples as well. The Society was also granted the right to elect a president from amongst its members[13]. According to *The 1878 Amendments to the Regulations*, the SLS redefined the tasks and scope of its work: "The Serbian Learned Society pursues and promotes its own independent study of natural, social, linguistic, historical and artistic sciences as long as they are relevant to Serbs and other Slavic peoples, and the research work of physical, physiological and psychological sciences in general". The departments were reorganised into committees, and a proposal was made for the establishment of a special committee that would be in charge of the dissemination of science and literature amongst the people. The idea to educate people through the popularisation of science and literature, as advocated by political liberals within the Society, did not, however, meet with the approval of all members. Opposition came mostly from political progressives who believed that Society ought to be involved in sciences and arts, whereas education should be entrusted to other organisations. When, however, the liberal Vladimir Jovanović was elected SLS president in 1883, the popularisations issue became topical again and resulted in the founding of the so-called Fifth Committee – The Committee for Dissemination of Science and Literature Amongst the People. The founding of the Committee, whose action plan was drafted, but never launched, was a cause of dispute between the SLS and the Ministry of Education. The final outcome of the disagreement was that SLS funding was interrupted by the Ministry of Education (1886/87), the Serbian Royal Academy was founded in 1886, and finally, the Serbian Learned Society and the Academy were merged in 1892[14].

With the founding of the Serbian Learned Society, all members of the Society of Serbian Letters became approved members of the new Society. Full members had one month to choose the department in which they wished to work. The undecided ones were granted the status of honorary membership. At a session of the Serbian Learned Society held on 29 July 1864, six doctors of medicine were elected full members: Josif Pančić, Janko Šafarik, Aćim Medović, Jovan Valenta, Jovan Mašin and Jovan Kovač; eight became corresponding members: Konstantin Peičić, Jovan Jovanović Zmaj, Đorđe Natošević[15], Janez Blajvajz, Ami Boué, Patricije Černi, Antonije Groder and Stevan Mačaj, MA of surgery; whereas Đorđe Mušicki was elected honorary mem-

[13] Doctors of Medicine who served as presidents were Janko Šafarik (1869 – 1875) and Josif Pančić (1879 – 1882).

[14] According to the mentioned *Amendments to the SLS Regulations of 3January 1869* (1878), the Society could work on "disseminating science and literature in wider circles" providing it had procured special material funds. Since the Society did not secure the necessary funds upon founding the Fifth Committee, the Ministry of Education stopped subsidising the Society and so the Fifth Committee never commenced with its work.

[15] Full members were those who lived and worked in Belgrade. Out-of-Belgrade corresponding members, after being transferred to Belgrade, were elected full members. Đorđe Natošević arrived in Belgrade 1869, and became a full member of the Department of Natural Sciences and Mathematics.

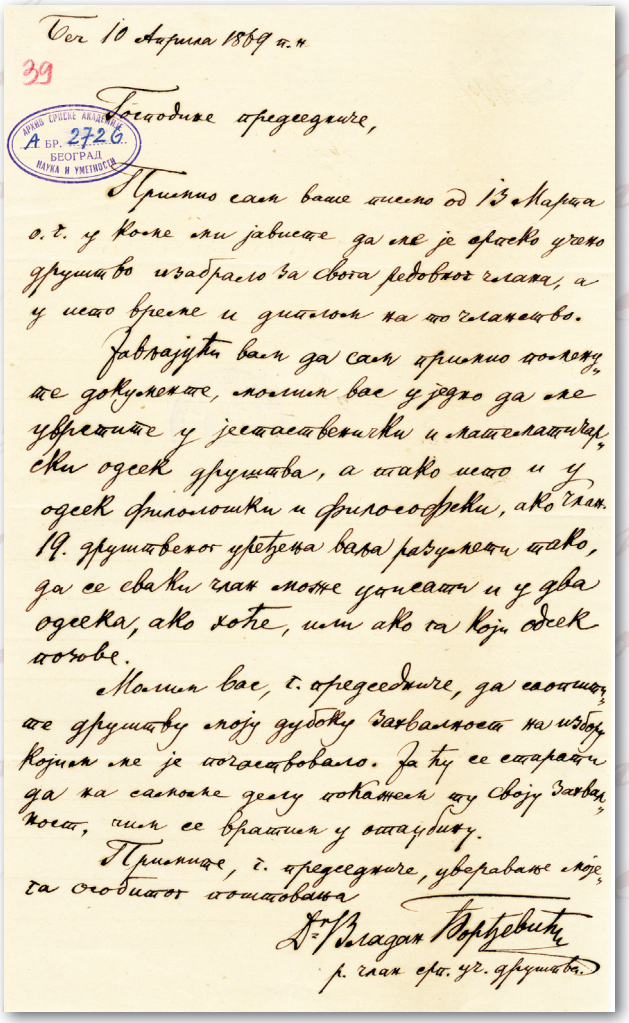
ber. Full members who chose the Department of Natural Sciences and Mathematics were Josif Pančić, who became the first president of the Department, Aćim Medović, Jovan Valenta, Jovan Mašin and Jovan Kovač. Janko Šafarik was a member of the Department of History. Before the merger with the Royal Academy, nine doctors of medicine were elected into the Serbian Learned Society: Vladan Đorđević, Milan Jovanović Morski, Lazar Stefanović, Sava Petrović, Lazar Dokić, Laza K. Lazarević, Ilija Ognjanović Abukazem, Jovan Paču and Roberto de Visiani[16], as an honorary member. Vladan Đorđević, Lazar Stefanović and Sava Petrović who were elected members at a session of the Society held on 6 February 1869, were the first doctors of medicine originally from Serbia to become members of the Society.

Contribution to Serbian literature was the membership criteria for most physicians. Sava Petrović and Lazar Stefanović were elected "because they demonstrated the link between their literary affiliation and their medical profession through their dissertations, and the latter also occupied himself with Serbian literature". Laza K. Lazarević was selected as an "outstanding narrator" and Ilija Ognjanović Abukazem as "a medical writer at the service of people and the editor of *Javor*". Vladan Đorđević and Milan Jovanović Morski were also active in the field of literature. At the time of his election, Lazar Dokić worked as a district physician in Užice, while Jovan Paču was granted membership on account of being a composer. As before, the members of the Society could hold memberships in several committees, and therefore some doctors of medicine chose to be members of the Committee for Arts (Milan Jovanović Morski), the Committee for Philosophy and Philology (Vladan Đorđević) and the Committee for Dissemination of Science and Literature Amongst the People (Laza K. Lazarević).



Captain Miša's Mansion where the Serbian Learned Society was situated in 1864 (photograph by I. V. Groman, 1876)

[16] Roberto de Visiani (Šibenik, 1800 – Padua, 1878) was a doctor of medicine, botanist, professor at the University of Padua and the Director of the Botanic Garden in Padua for a number of years. His main work is *Flora Dalmatica* (1842). Visiani was an associate of Josif Pančić who nominated him for honorary membership of the Serbian Learned Society.



Letter by Dr Vladan Đorđević to the Serbian Learned Society - gratitude for being elected as a full member (ASASA, SLS, 1869/39)

The most active members of the Committee for Natural Sciences and Mathematics were Josif Pančić, Sava Petrović (also a botanist), Stevan Mačaj and Jovan Valenta. The Committee, which reviewed papers from various natural sciences at its meetings, received the first medical paper for assessment in 1866 a study by Milan Jovanović Morski entitled *Obšta biostatistika s pogledom na statistiku života i zdravlja u Srbiji* (*General Biostatistics Life and Health Statistics in Serbia*). Following a favourable review, the study was published the same year in *Glasnik*. Possibly, it was this very paper that prompted Committee members to begin "research on traditional medicine and the health status of the nation" two years later the Society, in recognition of its achievements, received 100 ducats from Bishop Strossmayer. The Committee for Natural and Mathematical Sciences explained its proposal to the Board of Directors in great detail, offering ten reasons as to why the money ought to be used for the mentioned purposes. Amongst other things, it was emphasised that there are "totally unknown etiological factors responsible for epidemics every year, as well as preventative and treatment measures to heal the people", therefore we do not know "whether the poor health of the entire nation is caused by *natural or social* factors" thus "providing the basis for the *distinct political* ruin of our people". The Board of Directors agreed that the comprehensive investigations of our country and nation were necessary and, believing also that considerable financial resources were needed, approached the Government with a request for a three-hundred ducats annual loan. The Government approved

the sum of 5,000 Groschen[17][18] of taxpayers' money for the purpose of "research and reporting on the current condition of the Serbian people and Serbian lands", which the Society was most appreciative of. The broad interpretation of how to use the funds allowed for the money to be used for other purposes, which was what happened. Instead of funding investigations into the state of peoples' health, various amounts of money were used for financing scientific travels with the aim of studying Serbian historical materials in Hungary and old gravestones.[19]

However, the Society began opening its door to medical science in 1870. The Committee for Natural Sciences and Mathematics received a paper by Vladan Đorđević entitled *O limfoliptenju – De Lymphorrhea*. Although the paper received positive reviews from Sava Petrović and Jovan Valenta, the two did not think that it should appear in *Glasnik* since it "was more appropriate for medical journals". Nevertheless, the paper was published in *Glasnik* that same year. The change in attitude regarding medical papers was definitely confirmed two years later when *Glasnik* also published an experimental paper by Vladan Đorđević entitled *O kauterisanju (žeženju) rana u opšte i o kauterisanju razgolićenih vena na po se* (*On General Cauterisation (Burning) of Wounds and a Special View of Cauterisation of Open Veins*)[20]. It is worthy of mention that, during this time, *Glasnik* was the only scientific journal in the Principality of Serbia.

In 1872, the same year *Glasnik* published Đorđević's paper, Đorđević and 14 other doctors of medicine from Belgrade founded the Serbian Medical Society which would, for a number of years, be the centre of professional and scientific research in medicine. The founding of the SMS was supported by the Serbian Learned Society. Apart from Đorđević, there were other SLS members who helped the foundation of the SMS: Aćim Medović, Jovan Valenta, Jovan Mašin and Josif Pančić. Several SLS members, who were elected honorary members of the Serbian Medical Society, were also active members of the SMS, such as: Vladimir Jakšić, Jovan Mišković, Sima Lozanić and others. For the period of five years, the Serbian Medical Society enjoyed the hospitality of the Serbian Learned Society at their premises in Captain Miša's Mansion. SLS members were occasionally invited to SMS meetings but they also, at times, held joint meetings. The organisational structure of the Serbian Medical Society largely resembled the organisation of the Serbian Learned Society. The support of SLS was very important to the SMS during their first years when the Society was trying hard to overcome difficulties it encountered.

The Serbian Learned Society's contribution to the development of medical sciences in Serbia is reflected in the fact that the Society highlighted the importance and the need for the systematic study of the nation's health status. It also contributed by publishing the first medical papers in Serbian in its *Glasnik* and by supporting the founding and the work of the Serbian Medical Society.

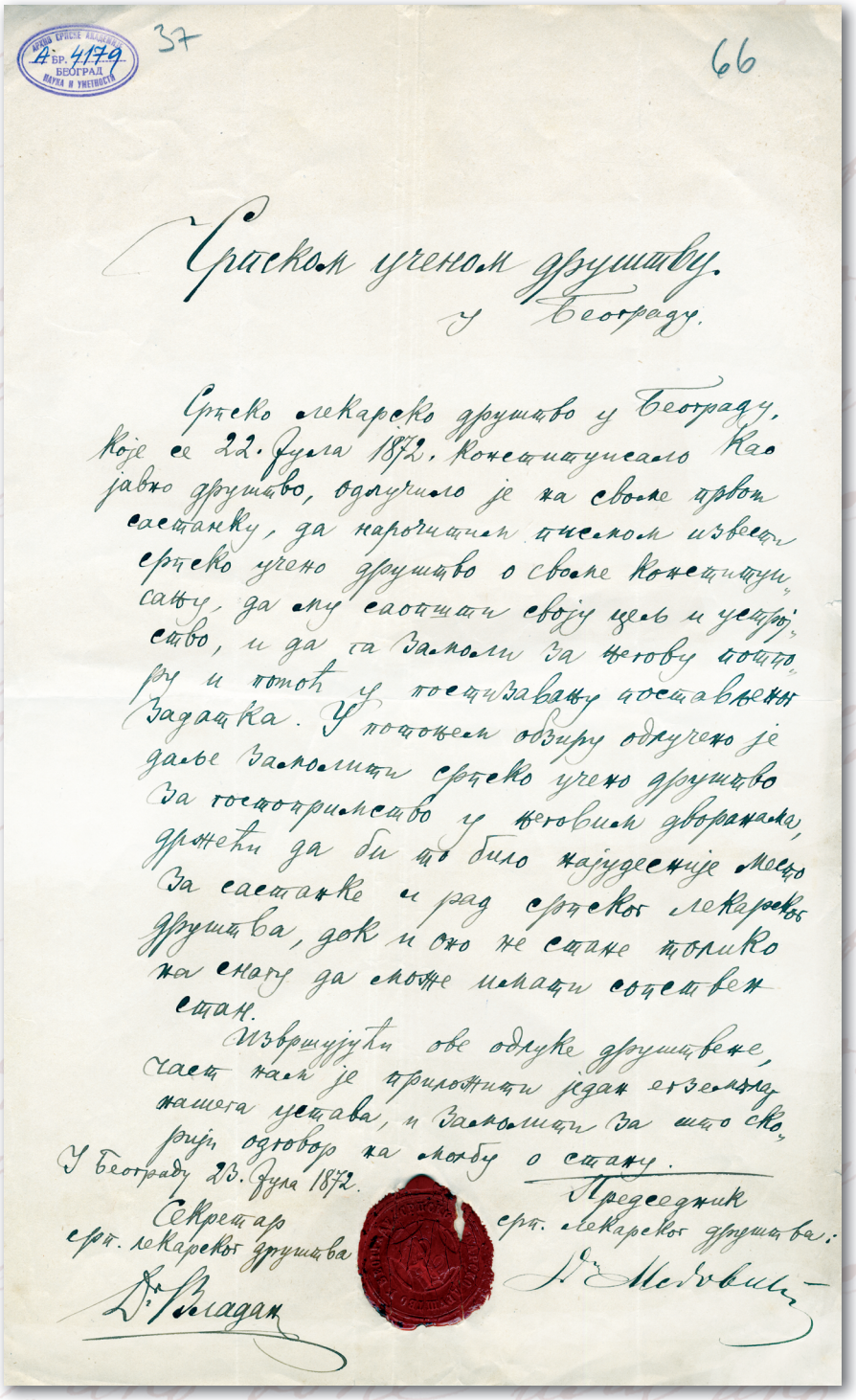
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[17] That was less than the amount requested and equalled about 180 ducats.

[18] Groschen- silver coins used in various German regions across Europe at this time (TN)

[19] ASASA, SLS, 1870/124/151-152.

[20] During his specialist studies in surgery in Vienna, under the guidance of Professor Billroth (1829 – 1894), Đorđević and his colleague Gersuny (1844 – 1924) produced an experimental study entitled *General Cauterisation (Burning) of Wounds and a Special View of Cauterisation of Open Veins* (1869), and then, later that year, Đorđević published another paper entitled *O limforeji i limfangiomima* (*On Lymphorrhea and Lymphangiomas*). The papers were published in the first surgical journal *Archiv für Klinische Chirurgie*, started and edited by the famous professor Bernhard Rudolf Konrad von Langenbeck (1810–1887). The present-day name of the journal is *Langenbeck's Archives of Surgery*. Đorđević complemented the papers that were published in *Glasnik* with new research findings.



Српском ученом друштву
у Београду.

Српско лекарско друштво у Београду, које се 22. Јула 1872. конституисало као јавно друштво, одлучило је на своме првом састанку, да нарочитим писмом извести српско учено друштво о своме конституисању, да му саопшти своју цељ и устројство, и да га замоли за његову сношај и тоти у гостопримству остављени задатка. У поменутом обзиру одлучено је даље замолити српско учено друштво за гостопримство у његовим дворанама, уверен да би то било најудесније место за састанке и рад српског лекарског друштва, док и оно не стане толико на снагу да своје послове самостално стане.

Извршујући ове одлуке друштвене, част нам је приложити један егземплар нашега устава, и замолити за што скорији одговор на молбу о стању.

У Београду 23. Јула 1872.

Секретар
срп. лекарског друштва
Др. Владан

Председник
срп. лекарског друштва:
Др. Милићевић

Request of the Serbian Medical Association regarding the use of the Serbian Learned Society premises, 1872 (ASASA, SLS, 1872/66)

Serbian Medical Society

The long recognised need to institute a medical society in Serbia was examined in an article entitled *What Our Medical Service Needs* which appeared in several instalments in *Srpske novine* during the month of April 1859. An excerpt from the article presents a clear view of the goals and aims of the society *We hope and expect the administrators of our medical service to find ways of organising all the country's physicians into one medical Society which shall then write, if not print, chronicles which contain accounts of their experiences while treating particular diseases, and their involvement in legal cases and public health incidents for the purpose of making available some of the more valuable remarks that would be of use to their colleagues, and to preserve these notes for science and keep them from sinking into oblivion*. The article was not signed but it is believed today that its author was Aćim Medović.[21] The idea, however, remained unrealised, as did the 1868 initiative launched by Aćim Medović and Jovan Valenta, who had the same vision. When 13 years later, after a failed first attempt, the Serbian Medical Society was finally founded, it had broader objectives. Priority was given to different areas of medical science, including the study of the nation's health, i.e. the same problems that the members of the Department of Natural Sciences and Mathematics at the Serbian Learned Society had asked in 1869 to be examined. The objectives of Serbian Medical Society were defined in its first *Constitution* (1872) and were as follows:

A) *to monitor the development of modern medical science and other natural sciences which may be of use to medicine; to grow together with medical science and follow its gradual progress; to use its everyday experience to its own advantage; to spread its experience in writing or verbally and, at the same time, to contribute to the development of scientific terminology in Serbian, used in medical and natural sciences.*

B) *to work, in particular, on the statistics of diseases in Serb-populated lands, to seek the causes of these diseases so long as they are pertinent to the people and the locality, and to study the most effective remedies for eradication of the causes.*

The same year it was founded, the Society launched its own publication and the first medical magazine in Serbia the *Serbian Archives of Medicine*, which was established at the proposal of Vladan Đorđević, but the printing of this magazine began two years later. Đorđević was the first editor of the magazine. *Serbian Archives of Medicine* was divided into two sections, or rather two books, which was Đorđević's idea. Medical and scientific papers, statistical reports on sick and dying military personnel and civilians, annual hospital reports, quarterly reviews on the latest medical developments, discussions on medical issues and minutes from the Society's meetings were published in the first section. The second section included medical books written by local authors as well as those translated from other languages. Between 1875 and 1895, when the journal underwent reorganisation, the *Serbian Archives of Medicine* published 25 books in the second section, including those written by Sava Petrović, Vladan Đorđević, Milan Radovanović and Radmilo Lazarević, as well as the work of eminent physicians at the time, such as Theodor Billroth (1829 – 1894), Fridrih fon Esmarh (1823 – 1908), Joseph Landsberger (1848 – 1933),

[21] Zoran Vacić *What Our Medical Service Needs* – a newspaper article from 1859, *Abstracts from the XVII Congress of Serbian Physicians (electronic edition)*. Belgrade: Serbian Medical Society, 2012 and Zoran Vacić, *Šuga u Kneževini Srbiji u prvoj polovini 19. veka* (*Scabies in the Principality of Serbia during the First Half of the 19th Century*) (the paper was presented at the 48th regular meeting of the Section for the History of Medicine of the Serbian Medical Society, Belgrade, Republic of Serbia, 26 March 2015

Eduard Reich (1836 – 1919) and others. This marked the inauguration of publishing activities within medicine within Serbia. From the very beginning, the Society began collecting international medical journals and books and commenced with the building of a library as well as a collection of pathological specimens.

The Society's main activities were reflected in their regular meetings during which various expert reports, patient case studies, pathological specimens, and the latest medical equipment were presented; medical and scientific issues, as well as organisational problems regarding health care service were discussed and solutions were proposed. The Society was also involved in issues relating to social class and participation in the creation of health care legislation, nominating its own members as candidates for the Main Medical Council within the Ministry of the Interior. The General State Hospital in Belgrade, which employed the most active members of the Society, doyens of Serbian medicine – Dr Vojislav Subbotić, Dr Mihailo Petrović, Dr Laza K. Lazarević, Dr Eduard Michel, Dr Đorđe Nešić and others, played an important role in the Society's activities and the development of medical science and practice. Years of the Society's dedicated work facilitated the establishment of the first faculty of medicine in Serbia – the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade (1920), the Ministry of Public Health (1919), Medical Chamber (1923) and the Faculty of Dentistry at the University of Belgrade (1948).

Before establishing the Faculty of Medicine, the Serbian Medical Society was the only place where medical doctors could gain professional development and the only medical science forum in Serbia. However, after the First World War, the Society became involved in various issues that arose from the war, but also in certain internal and social class issues. The number of its members was drastically reduced, since more than a quarter of all physicians in Serbia had been victims of war, particularly during the epidemics of *three types of typhus*. Professional activities were resumed, but with a lot less enthusiasm than before. Between the two world wars, the centre of medical and scientific activities had become the newly founded Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade.



Construction of the Hospital of the City and District of Belgrade in 1881 the building of the General State Hospital, cca. 1910 (from the collection of Milos Jurišić)

The founders of the Serbian Medical Society were
doctors of medicine:

Vladan Đorđević,
Aćim Medović,
Jovan Valenta,
Petar Ostojić,
Sava Petrović,
Josif Pančić,
Jovan Mašin,
Đorđe Klinkovski,
Mladen Janković,
Panayot Papakostopulos,
Josef Holec,
Bernhard Bril,
Julius Lenk,
Marko Polak
and dentist Ilija Ranimir

The first administrators of the Society were:

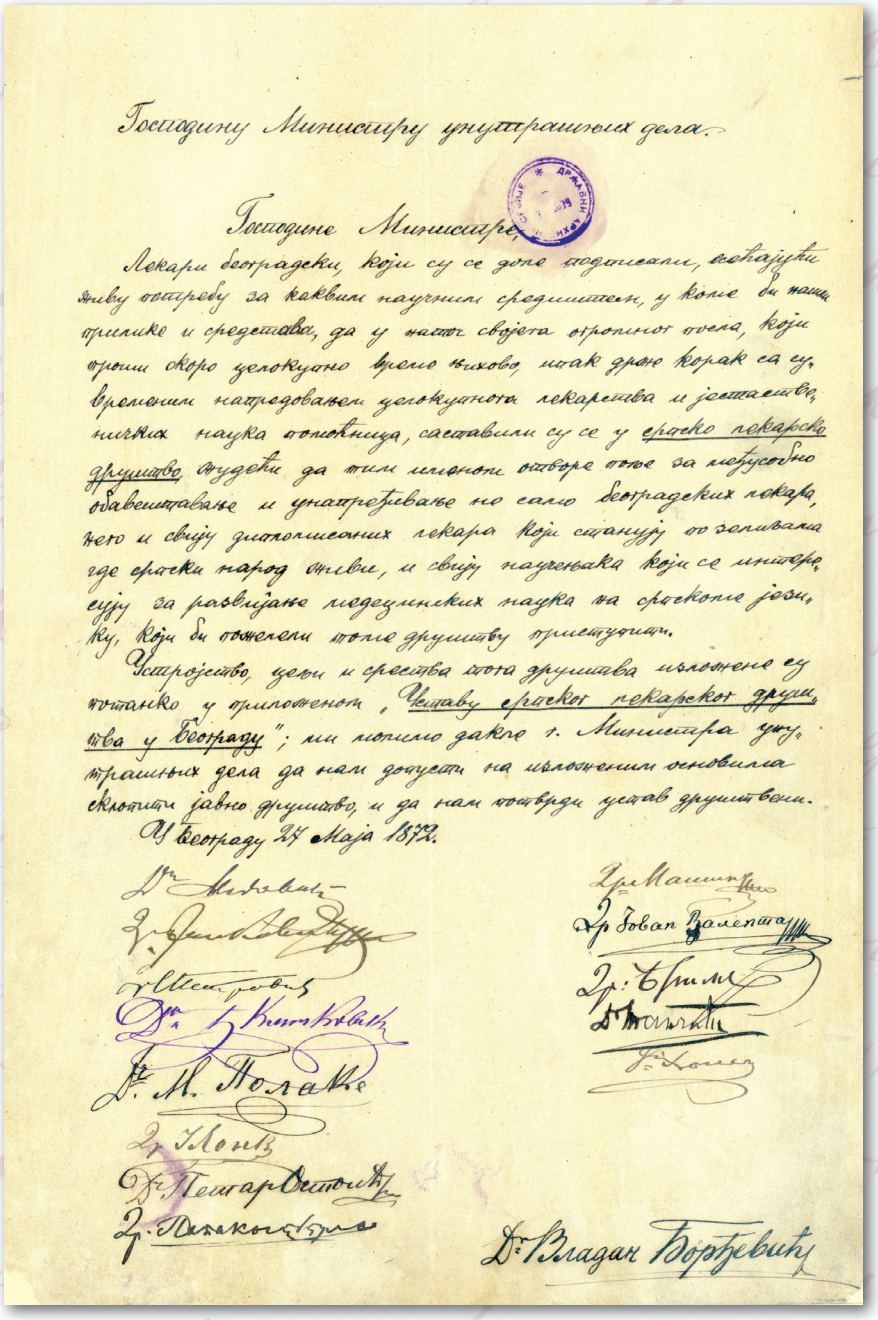
Dr Aćim Medović, President;
Dr. Jovan Mašin, Vice-President;
Dr Vladan Đorđević, Secretary
and Dr Petar Ostojić, Deputy Secretary and
Treasurer



Staff of the General State Hospital in Belgrade in the operating theatre between 1891 and 1894. First row from the right: Dr Jevrem Žujović, Head of the Department of Skin Diseases and Syphilis; Dr Svetozar Atanasijević, Hospital Administrator; Dr Vojislav Subbbotić, Chief of Surgery (wearing a cap); Dr Mihailo Petrović (short beard) and Dr Eduard Mihel (MST. T:11.7.1127)



Members of the Serbian Medical Association during celebration marking the Association's 25th anniversary, 1897 (MST.T:11.7.1078)



Господину Министру унутрашњих дела.

Господине Министре,

Лекари београдски, који су се доле подписали, осећајући живу потребу за каквим научним средиштем, у коме би нашли прилике и средстава, да у напредак свога стропног позива, који сроди скоро целокупно срце њихово, што пре корак са су, временим напредовањем целокупног лекарства и јестаственог ничких наука сподобнија, саставили су се у српско лекарско друштво студени да тим путем отворе пут за међусобно обавештавање и унапређивање не само београдских лекара, него и свију дипломисаних лекара који станују по заселима где српски народ живи, и свију надлежака који се интересују за развијање медицинских наука на српском језику, ку, који би пожелели тако друштву приступити.

Устројство циљ и средства свога друштва изложено су тачно у приложеном „Уставу српског лекарског друштва у Београду"; ми молимо дакле г. Министра унутрашњих дела да нам дозволи на изложеним основима склопити јавно друштво, и да нам потврди устав друштвени.

У Београду 24 Маја 1872.

Founding Act of the Serbian Medical Association (AS, Mud – S, 1874, V, 43)

Faculty of Medicine, University of Belgrade

The needs and conditions under which the Faculty of Medicine was to be founded were considered even as early as the 19th century. The subject was discussed for years in medical circles, in Velika škola (Institution of Higher Learning) in Belgrade, and later at Belgrade University, and in the National Assembly. Diverging opinions existed even within the Serbian Medical Society. Opponents of this idea constructed a series of arguments in support of their views: shortage of qualified teaching personnel, lack of clinical departments, shortage in teaching resources and the state's inability to provide the institution with extensive financial resources necessary in order for it to remain in operation. There was also the fear of the *hyperproduction of medical professionals*. On the other hand, the group that had advocated for opening the school,



Founders of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Belgrade, Prof. Dr Vojislav Subbotić (first on the left), Prof. Dr Milan Jovanović Batut and Prof. Dr Đorđe Joannović (SASA, F-342-1g)

headed by Dr Milan Jovanović Batut, University Professor of Hygiene and Forensic Medicine and Dr Vojislav Subbotić, Chief of Surgery at the General State Hospital, believed that all the above mentioned problems were solvable. In 1914, the decision to open the Faculty was taken. However, the onset of the First World War interfered with its realisation. Thus, preparations for its opening did not begin until 1919. The first teachers, i.e. full professors, were Dr Milan Jovanović Batut who taught hygiene and Dr Vojislav Subbotić who taught surgery. Professors Jovanović and Subbotić elected Prof. Dr Drago Perović, Professor of Anatomy at the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Zagreb to be the third member of their Collegium. At the first session of the Collegium, held 6 February 1920, Dr Đorđe Joannović, Professor of Pathology

at the Faculty of Medicine in Vienna, was elected Full Professor of Pathology and Pathological Anatomy and Histology. Because Prof. Perović soon resigned, Prof. Joannović subsequently took part in all preparation activities for the opening of the Faculty. He is regarded as the founder of the Faculty, together with professors Jovanović and Subbotić. Teaching activities began 9 December 1920 with a lecture given by Niko Miljanić, Professor of Anatomy, and was held in the Conference Hall of the University, at their premises in Captain Miša's Mansion.



Medical students during their first class on practical anatomy, 1921 (MST)

Regardless of the Faculty's very modest facilities and finances, the lack of its teaching resources was not terribly noticeable since suitable solutions were quickly found. As Prof. Batut had predicted, the Faculty had the specimen collections and laboratories of the University at its disposal for the purposes of teaching biology, chemistry and physics, especially as professors in these subjects were appointed lecturers at the Faculty of Medicine. Also, two ministries – the Ministry of Public Health and the Ministry of the Army and Navy provided assistance by ceding a number of buildings and offices of the General State Hospital and the Main Military Hospital to the Faculty. Professors, department chairs and directors of institutes and clinics were the very people who laid the foundations for the development of medical disciplines in Serbia.

Even in its first years of operation, the Faculty of Medicine succeeded in completing its educational and scientific tasks primarily due to the enormous personal efforts of its teachers' and the efforts of the entire staff and the first generations of students. Upon analysis of the lists of medical and scientific papers professors and teaching assistants had published between 1920 and 1935[22], it became evident that the number of published works had grown during the

[22] Published in the monograph of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Belgrade 1920 – 1935. Belgrade: Professional lithograph *Lito štampa*, [1935].

mid-1920s, which was a time when the basic furnishing of institutions or construction of buildings built for this specific purpose was coming to an end. Diversification of the scientific work being conducted at the Faculty of Medicine affected the development and distribution of scientific research at the highest institution in the country which, in those days, had been the Serbian Royal Academy.



Prof. Dr Niko Miljanić with the first generation of students at the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade, 1923 (MST)

Serbian Royal Academy (1886 – 1947)

The Serbian Royal Academy was established under the Fundamental Law on the Royal-Serbian Academy which was passed by the National Assembly and formally announced by King Milan Obrenović 1 (13) November 1886[23]. The tasks of the Academy were to *develop and promote science; build and maintain sound foundations for scientific judgement, expose and prompt scientific research of nature, societies and historical monuments; encourage the fostering and development of high art; promote education by all available means*. In terms of organisation, the Academy had four departments, so-called professional academies – Academy of Natural Sciences; Academy of Philosophical Sciences; Academy of Social Sciences and Academy of Fine Arts. The first 16 academicians and the first President of the Academy, Josif Pančić, were appointed by King Milan Obrenović on 5 April 1887. High level of scientific and artistic reputation was to be obtained through the selection of a restricted number of already renowned scientists and artists, but also by limiting scope of work to science and art only, as defined by an article in the Law whereby "the development of agriculture, medicine, legislation and theology, as well as the promotion of arts and sciences, is left to professional associations, with the Academy's willingness to offer protection and help". As by that time the Serbian Medical Society had been active for a decade and a half at this time, all professional and scientific issues pertaining to medical science remained within its scope of practice.

However, in 1922, certain changes occurred when the Academy of Natural Sciences was presented, for the first time, with papers on physiology and parasitology for evaluation. The authors of these papers were medical doctors Ksenofon Šahović, who was elected Assistant Professor at the Faculty of Medicine the following year, and Momčilo Ivanić, a physician at the Laboratory for Tropical and Parasitic Diseases in Belgrade. The papers were evaluated by Živojin Đorđević and Ivan Đaja, both doctors of biology and professors at the Faculty of Philosophy, University of Belgrade, who were elected members of the Academy of Natural Sciences that same year. Since 1926, the activities at the Academy were assisted by newly elected members of the SRA professors at the Faculty of Medicine Richard Burian and Đorđe Joannović (until his death in 1932). Jovan Cvijić who advocated for the idea of including "medical, legal and economic professions" into the Academy's scope of activities was President of the Serbian Royal Academy between 1921 and 1927. In a way, and as we have seen, the idea began gradually to take form but medicine, however, remained present at the Academy in the form of individual papers on the fundamental disciplines until the beginning of the Second World War. During the interwar period, *Glas Akademije prirodnih nauka* (*Voice of the Academy of Natural Sciences*) published a number of articles in physiology, pathophysiology, oncology, microbiology, experimental pathology, biophysics and psychology whose authors were mostly teachers and teaching assistants at the Faculty of Medicine: Ksenofon Šahović, Đorđe Joannović, Ilija Đurčić, Milutin Nešković, Đorđe Protić, Lazar Stanojević, Marija Višnjić Frajnd, Radivoje Berović, Dragoljub K. Jovanović and Ernest Mislovicer. The number of submitted and published papers by Ksenofon Šahović, who was elected as a corresponding member of the Academy in 1940, earned him prominence. After the Second World War, but before the Serbian Royal Academy became the Serbian Academy of Sciences, professor Đorđe Nešić was elected a real member while professor Kosta Todorović was elected as a corresponding member.

[23] Amendments to the Law on the Serbian Royal-Serbian Academy of 1 November 1886, adopted by the National Assembly in 1892, stipulated a change of name to the Serbian Royal Academy.

Over the 61 years of its existence, the SRA has appointed 15 doctors of medicine as members: four real members (Josif Pančić, Vladan Đorđević, Milan Jovanović Morski and Đorđe Nešić), six corresponding members (Sava Petrović, Laza K. Lazarević, Đorđe Joannović, Rihard Burian, Ksenofon Šahović and Kosta Todorović) and five honorary members (Aćim Medović, Jovan Jovanović Zmaj, Lazar Dokić, Ilija Ognjanović Abukazem and Jovan Paču). Honorary members were not engaged in the activities of the Academy. Josif Pančić and Sava Petrović, however, died soon after becoming members while others were members of the Academy of Fine Arts (Laza K. Lazarević and Milan Jovanović Morski) and the Academy of Philosophical Sciences (Vladan Đorđević).

The time of the Serbian Royal Academy was marked by the initiation of systematic scientific research, primarily in lexicography, ethnography and history. Research in basic biomedical sciences also began, albeit in the form of individual study projects.



Dr Josif Pančić (SASA)

The Development of the Medical Sciences after the Second World War

After the Second World War, all public institutions of the newly established state – the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, were reorganised in line with new socio-political requirements and the leading communist ideology. The Academy and Serbian Medical Society also suffered considerable changes. The newly established interpretation of teaching and research objectives that had been applied at the University also had an influence on the activities of the Faculty of Medicine.

By implementing the *Law on the Serbian Academy of Sciences*, passed 30 June 1947, the Serbian Royal Academy changed its name and structure and became not only a scientific institution but also a working one. Professional academies were replaced by specialised departments, the Department of Medical Sciences (1947) being one of them. The goals and objectives of the Department were defined as follows: *comprehensive improvement of sciences; studying the results of global scientific thought and its application in economy and culture, and strengthening scientific capacities and upgrading professional qualifications*. The new organisational system was a huge turning point and the true beginning of the development of medical science under the patronage of the Academy. At first, the meagre Department of Medical Sciences included full members: Đorđe Nešić, Živojin Đorđević and Ivan Đaja, corresponding members Rihard Burian, Kosta Todorović, Ksenofon Šahović and Stefan Gelineo, Doctor of Biology and Professor at the Faculty of Philosophy. Professors Đorđević, Đaja and Gelineo were also members of the Department of Mathematics and Natural Sciences. In 1946 Professor Burian left for the US and stopped participating in the activities of the Academy. Kosta Todorović was appointed first Secretary of the Department and held this position until 1972. In 1947, four institutes whose work was aimed at studying important issues related to public health were established within the Academy. These were the Institute of Parasitology, headed by Prof. Dr Čedomir Simić, corresponding member of the SAS from 1948; the Institute of Public Health Nutrition, headed by Stefan Gelineo; the Institute of Occupational Physiology, headed by Ilija Đuričić, corresponding member of the SAS from 1950 and the Institute of Pathological Physiology, headed by Ksenofon Šahović. In 1954, these institutes became part of the newly established SAS Institute of Medical Research and continued with their activities in the form of departments. With the new Law on Scientific Activity, passed in 1961, the Institute of Medical Research became an independent institution but the Academy, as one of its initial founders, continued to have an influence over it. For a number of years, Academy members ran the departments, working as associates; however, the independence of this and other institutes made the Academy consider and adopt new work methods. Since that time, more attention was paid to developing cooperation with scientific academies in Yugoslavia and abroad, and to devising problem-solving methods within particular committees, i.e. scientific projects.

In addition to being involved in fundamental disciplines, the Department of Medical Sciences expanded its scope of activities to research in clinical disciplines by successively electing new members. The first two designated disciplines were ophthalmology (Đorđe Nešić, 1947) and infectology (Kosta Todorović, 1947), followed by internal medicine (Vojislav Arnovljević and Aleksandar Radosavljević, 1950; Dušan Borić, Vladimir Spužić and Radmilo Jovanović,1955; Radivoj Berović, 1959; Jovan Slavković and Stanoje Stefanović, 1961; Božidar Đorđević, 1963;

Borislav Božović and Vojislav Danilović, 1965 and others), neurology and psychiatry (Vladimir F. Vujuć, 1950; Jovan Ristić, 1965), surgery (Milivoje Kostić, 1955; Dimitrije Jovčić, 1959; Izidor Papo, 1961; Bogdan Kosanović, 1961; Slobodan Kostić, 1968; Sava Petković, 1968; Mitar Mitrović, 1968; Stanislav Bukurov, 1978; Živojin Bumbaširević, 1983 and others), paediatrics (Uroš Ružičić, 1958), gynaecology and obstetrics (Siniša Tasovac, 1960; Vojin Šulović, 1978) and otorhinolaryngology (Momčilo Mitrović, 1985). Military medicine, which was developed through the work of members such as Đorđe Nešić, Milivoje Kostić, Borislav Božović and others, received eminent representation in 1970 when Gojko Nikoliš, Medical Corps General, was elected as a corresponding member. The Department of Medical Sciences also included pharmacognosy (Jovan Tucakov, 1961) and veterinary sciences (Zlatibor Petrović, 1972).



Participants of the Symposium on Allergy organised by the SAS Department of Medical Sciences in 1957. The top row – academicians Vojislav Danilović and Dušan Borić (first and second from the right); bottom row – academicians Ilija Đuričić (first from the right) and Kosta Todorović (third from the right). (from the family archives of academician Kosta Todorović)

After the reorganisation in 1946, the Serbian Medical Society adopted a much broader base for its activities, consistent with the new social needs. In addition to its traditional task – continuous professional development of its members, the Society paid close attention to the health-care and educational needs of the people. Both tasks were carried out through newly established bodies, i.e., branch offices and specialised sections. Branch offices were in charge of *professional training for members, field research – the study of national pathology, facilitating state authorities in organising better health care services, raising awareness of health care education amongst the people*

and working on the popularisation of medical science. Specialised sections, few and far between during the interwar period, were established one after another. In 1950, the Society's Board of Directors contentedly announced that the sections had become *small specialised societies whose activities herald exciting prospects for an unprecedented flourishing of our medical school*.

The Society maintained successful cooperation with the Faculty of Medicine whose teachers, also members of the Society, gave lectures at numerous professional meetings in Belgrade and at local branches in Serbia. Society's guests, visiting each year, were eminent scientists from abroad both from the East and the West. The Society organised professional meetings and developed its publishing activities by issuing abstracts form the meetings and a growing number of professional and scientific magazines. Scientific activities of the Society were greatly improved, particularly after the Medical Academy of the Serbian Medical Society was founded in 1976. In 2000, the latter changed its name to the Academy of Medical Sciences. The goals of the Academy are to promote and develop the scientific research of fundamental biomedical subjects and practical disciplines in medicine and dentistry.

The Faculty of Medicine at the University of Belgrade resumed its activities in the 1945/46 academic year. During the first post-war years, the Faculty was faced with very difficult working conditions. Most of the Faculty's assets, including buildings, teaching aids, laboratories, equipment and furniture, were destroyed or looted during the Second World War and the years of German occupation. The first generation of students, quite numerous, included all of those who had resumed their studies after being interrupted by war, as well as a number of first-year students. On the one hand, the aim of the Communist Party was to provide education to as many young people as possible, but on the other, the country was suffering from a shortage of qualified personnel, including physicians needed to fight epidemics and to provide healthcare services to the population. Considering the number of students enrolled in the first year of studies, a little less than 1,900, which continued to grow in the years to come, the number of teachers appeared insufficient. Teachers' tasks were, in addition to passing down knowledge, to educate students in line with the new, communist spirit. Teachers' moral and political suitability, their conduct under occupation and their attitudes towards the Communist Party and the Revolution were assessed by a special University Court of Honour, founded in 1944. Assessments were also conducted by bodies of the University, student organisations, the police and the State Security Administration. The Faculty of Medicine dismissed or pensioned off 24 of its teachers due to their *attitudes*. Many of them belonged to the first generation of teachers who enjoyed a widespread reputation across Europe as scientists. Some of them were labelled as *public enemies* or *collaborators*, but the majority was considered *bourgeois intelligentsia* that rejected the *ideas of the socialist revolution*.[24] Having dismissed these teachers, the Faculty deprived itself of remarkable scientists and lecturers who, consequently, suffered irreparable moral damage. Nevertheless, several former professors continued their scientific work within other institutions, including the Serbian Academy of Sciences. Vojislav Arnovljević (1950) and Dušan Borić (1955) were elected members of the Academy. Following the 1993 initiative by the Serbian Medical Society, the Teaching and Scientific Council of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Belgrade held a meeting on 24 January 2001 to restore the moral reputation of all the professors who had been removed from the Faculty on political grounds between 1944 and 1954.

Several new medical faculties were established in post-war Serbia. The first one to open was

[24] See: Dragomir Bondžić, *Komunistička vlast i nastavnici Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu 1945-1955* (The Communist Government and Teachers at the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade 1945-1955) in Istorija medicine, farmacije i narodne medicine (*The History of Medicine, Pharmacy and Traditional Medicine). Abstracts from the XV Scientific Meeting held 24 and 25May 2006 in Zaječar*. Beograd – Zaječar: The Institute of Contemporary History, Historical Archives Timočka krajina Zaječar, 2007, 105-120.

the Faculty of Pharmacy (1945), which began its work in 1939 as a department of the Faculty of Medicine, followed by the Faculty of Dentistry (1948). The Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade, whose teachers were engaged as their first lecturers, facilitated the establishment of medical faculties in Novi Sad and Niš in 1960, in Priština in 1969, and in Kragujevac in 1977.

Serbia's network of scientific institutions in the field of human medicine today consists of the Medical Department of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, faculties of medicine, the Faculty of Dentistry and the Faculty of Pharmacy at the University of Belgrade, the Military Medical Academy, the Academy of Medical Sciences of the Serbian Medical Society and the Institute of Medical Research at the University of Belgrade. The outstanding individuals, whose accomplishments are presented at *the Giants of Serbian Medicine* exhibition, were those who had established connections between these institutions for decades, which is also considered a valuable achievement of the medical profession. It is the duty of younger generations of Serbian physicians to cherish and promote these ties.

BIOGRAPHIES
OF THE EMINENT SERBIAN PHYSICIANS

- 19TH CENTURY AND THE FIRST HALF OF 20TH CENTURY -

Jovan Stejić

(Arad, 1803 – Belgrade, 1853)



(from the book *Znameniti Srbi XIX veka (Famous Serbs of the XIX Century)* by Andra Gavrilović, 1903)

SSL: Full member (1842); Secretary (1844); Vice President (1852)

Paving new pathways, Stejić was the first Serbian Doctor of Medicine to work in the restored Serbia as a physician, who laid the groundwork for civic and military healthcare services with Dr Karl Pacek (1807 – 1876). His translation of the then very popular book by German physician Christoph Hufeland *Makroviotika ili nauka o produženju života čoveka (Macrobiotics or the Art of Extending Human Life)* was the first book of medicine in Serbia in the Serbian language (1828), which also initiated pioneer work on the development of Serbian medical terminology.

Literary works written by Jovan Stejić includes medicine and health education, as well as linguistics of the Serbian language and philosophy. His work was always guided by the intention to *write something for his kin that would be both useful and helpful*.

- Beginning of 1820s – attended Secondary School in Segedin as a pupil of Sava Tekelija
- 1826 – translated into the Serbian language and published the book by Christoph Wilhelm Hufeland (1762 – 1836) *Makroviotika ili nauka o produženju života čoveka (Macrobiotics or the Art of Extending Human Life) (1796)*
- 1828 – sent the book *Makroviotika (Macrobiotics)* to Prince Miloš Obrenović
- 1829 – graduated as a Doctor of Medicine at the Faculty of Medicine in Vienna and arrived in Serbia
- 1829 – 1832 – worked in Serbia as a personal physician to Lord Jevrem Obrenović, who assisted him financially during his studies, and was court physician to Prince Miloš

- 1832 – 1840 – worked as a private physician in Zemun
- 1839 – appointed as Head of the Medical Department of the Ministry of the Interior, and in March 1840 he took office
- 1842 – appointed by Prince Mihailo Obrenović as full member of the Society of Serbian Letters
- 1841 – appointed as Chief Secretary of the State Council
- 1843 – appointed for the second time as Head of Medical Department of the Ministry of the Interior
- 1844 – selected for the post of Secretary of the Society of Serbian Letters
- 1845 – appointed for the second time as Chief Secretary of the State Council
- 1852 – selected for the post of Vice President of the Society of Serbian Letters



Христ. Вилх. Хуфеланда,

Доктора медицине, краљев. Прајск. државног совѣтника, кавалера ордена рв. орла II. классе, првог придворног лекара, професора медицине у университету Берлинском, академіе наука, коя є у Берлину, и други учени дружства члена, и проч. и проч.

МАКРОВИОТИКА

или

наука

О ПРОДУЖЕНІЮ ЖИВОТА ЧОВЕЧЕСКОГ,

преведена и с додатцима умложена

от

ІОАННА СТЕИЋА, М. К.

МАТИЦА СРБСКА

Прва часть.

С портретом Г. Конзїлїара Савве от Тюкюли.

У БЕЧУ.

У типографїи конгрегаціе Мехитариста.

1826.

Front page of the book *Makroviotika ili nauka o produženju života čoveka (Macrobiotics or the Art of Extending Human Life)*, 1826 (MST)

Konstantin Peičić

(Borovo, 1802 – Pest, 1882)



(SASA, F-46)

SSL: Corresponding member (1844)
SLS: Corresponding member (1864)
SMA: Corresponding member (1873)

Peičić attended secondary school in Sremski Karlovci, studied philosophy in Bratislava and completed his medical studies in Pešt, where he defended his doctoral dissertation entitled *O lečenju bolesne sirotinje*[1] (*De pauperum aegrorum cura*) in April 1830. His dissertation, which was published the same year, was the first original medical paper written in Serbian and the first social medical study conducted in Serbia. In 1871 in Pančevo, Peičić, together with Dr Ljubomir Nenadović, launched the *Domaći lekar*, the first Serbian journal of popular medicine.

Peičić's diverse activities were driven by his great commitment to the cultural, educational and health care progress of the Serbian people, as well as the by his desire for more political freedom within the Austrian Empire. In addition to his practical work as a physician in Sremska Mitrovica, Sombor, Sremski Karlovci and Pančevo, Peičić was also a member of the Literary Committee of Matica srpska, a member of the Patronat Secondary School and Acting Director of Serbian elementary schools in Sremski Karlovci, President of the Serbian Orthodox Church-School Congregation of Pančevo and President of the Serbian church singing society in Pančevo. Peičić played a prominent role in the Serbian movement in 1848, resulting in the establishment of the Serbian Voivodship. After his retirement, Peičić served as a supervisor in the Tekelijanum in Pest until his death.

[1] *On the Treatment of the Poor*

Highly educated and lettered and incredibly knowledgeable, yet unusually modest at the same time... Peičić keeps up with the times in terms of his profession and in acquiring new knowledge; and as a practical physician he combines extensive experience with appropriate delicacy and great wittiness in the treatment of his patients. He deserves to be perceived as a role model by all of his colleagues in terms of his bedside manner.

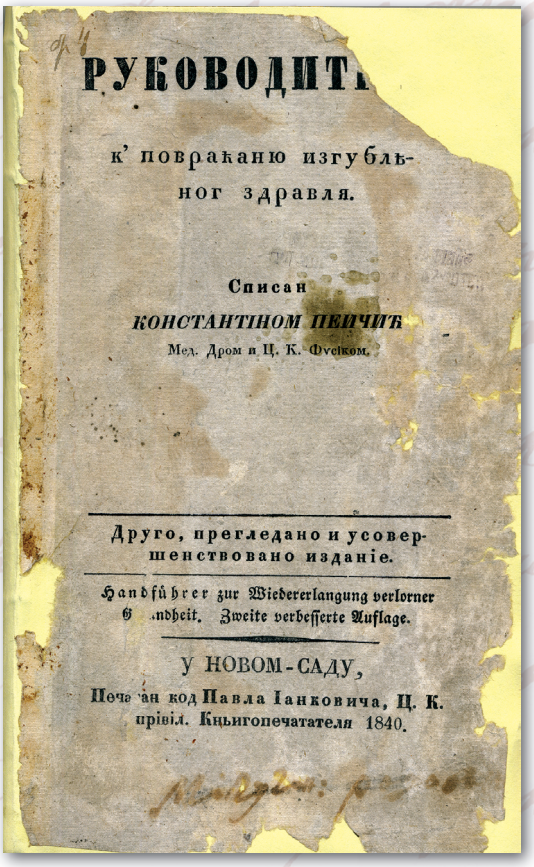
Dr Konstantin Špis, quarantine physician in Pančevo, 1847


РУКОВОДИТЕЛЬ

К' СВЕОБЩЕМ ЗДРАВЛЮ.

I. ЧАСТ.

Руководитель к' изгубленом здравлю
(1834)


РУКОВОДИТ

к' повраћаню изгубль-
ног здравля.

Списан
КОНСТАНТИНОМ ПЕИЧИЋЕМ
Мед. Дром и Ц. К. Фрсиком.

Друго, прегледано и усовер-
шенствовано изданіе.

Handführer zur Wiedererlangung verlorner
G ndheit. Zweite verbesserte Auflage.

У НОВОМ-САДУ,
Печ ан код Павла Іанковича, Ц. К.
прівіл. Кньигопечатателя 1840.

Руководитель к' повраћаню изгубльног здравля
(1840)

Aćim Medović / Joachim Medowich

(Pogvizdov in Poland, 1815 – Belgrade, 1893)



(MST.T:11.7.1126)

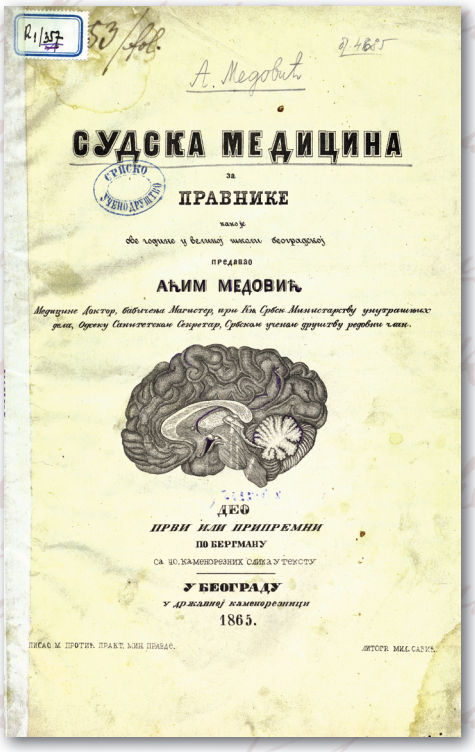
SSL: Corresponding member (1847)
SLS: Full member of the Department of Natural and Mathematic Sciences (1864); Secretary of the Department (1869–1870)
SRA: Honorary member (1892)
SMS: One of the fifteen founders and the first President (1872 – 1873)

Joachim Medowich was a physician, scientist, pedagogue, and author of the first original Serbian study on natural sciences *Izveštaj o golubačkoj mušici (Treatise on the Golubac Fly*, 1847) and the first book on forensic medicine in the Serbian language (1865). As the first physician at the Velika Škola (The Higher School), he taught subjects on medicine – forensic medicine to jurists and "minor surgery" to barbers. From 1871 to 1887 he was a professor of forensic medicine at the Velika Škola. In addition to being a pedagogue, he was also a health educationalist - the first man in Serbia to write about children rearing and anthrax, an illness that was widespread at the time.

Remarkable events belong to the great people of a given epoch, the gifted initiators of events. The first teacher of forensic medicine in the world is what Dr Medović is here, because he was the first to start developing it and teaching it to youths, nurturing it like a true patriot, teaching it faithfully and with great zeal like a good teacher.

Panta Savić,
a student of Medović's course on judicial medicine,
went on to become Secretary at the Ministry of Justice, 1865

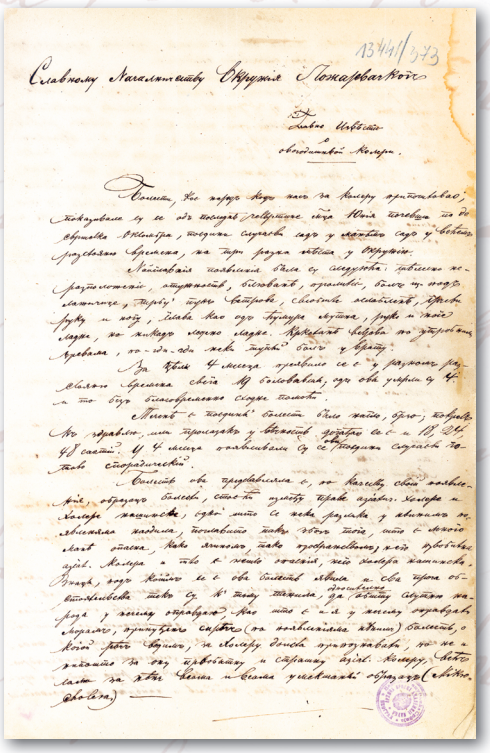
- 1842 – graduated in Vienna obtaining a Doctor of Medicine and Surgery Diploma, and an MA in Obstetrics.
- 1842 – came to Serbia and took up a post as a physician in Požarevac County.
- 1852 – appointed Secretary at the Medical Department of the Ministry of the Interior
- 1865 – from 1 – 20 July held a series of lectures in judicial medicine at the Velika škola (Institution of Higher Learning), attended by 30 law clerks
- 1867 – taught a course in "minor surgery" to trained barbers at the Velika škola (The Higher School)
- 1871 – 1879 – taught judicial medicine as a visiting professor at the Velika škola
- 1879 – appointed by Decree as Full professor of Forensic Medicine and Public Hygiene at the Velika Škola
- 1879 – elected as a member of the Standing Medical Committee
- 1887 – retired at the age of 72


СУДСКА МЕДИЦИНА
ЗА
ПРАВНИКЕ
ДЕО
ПРВИ ИЛИ ПРИПРЕМНИ
ПО БЕРГМАНУ
У БЕОГРАДУ
1865.

Aćim Medović, *Sudska medicina za pravnike – Deo prvi ili pripremni po Bergmanu (Forensic Medicine for Lawyers - Part I or Preparatory according to Bergman)* Belgrade, 1865 (SASA library)



Facsimile Dr Aćim Medović's personal seal (ASASA, 13441/373[detail])



Aćim Medović, *Glavno izvestije o ovogodišnjoj koleri (Main Annual Report on Cholera)* (first page), 1848 (ASASA, 13441/373)

Jovan Andrejević Joles

(Novi Sad, 1833 – Novi Sad, 1864)



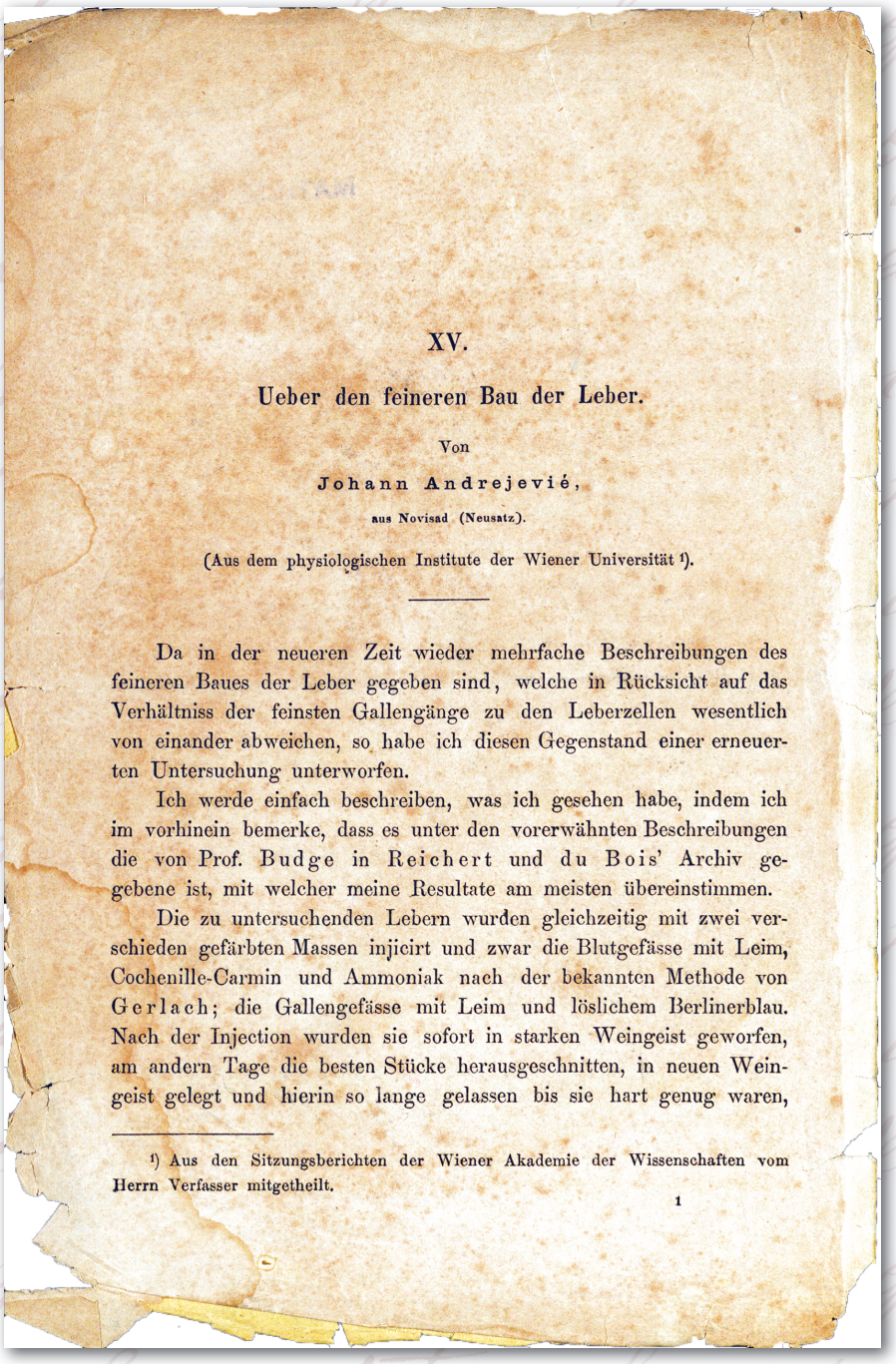
(from the book *Famous Serbs of the XIX Century* by Andra Gavrilović, 1903)

Andrejević attended secondary school in Novi Sad and Timisoara and studied medicine in Pest, Prague and Vienna, where he graduated as a Doctor of Medicine. Working as an Assistant to Professor Ernst Brücke (1819 1892), Director of the Institute of Physiology at the University of Vienna, he conducted research on the histological features of the liver. His paper *On the Fine Structure of the Liver* (*Ueber den feineren Bau der Leber*) significantly helped increase understanding of the structure of this organ. It was published in 1861 in the magazine of the Academy of Sciences in Vienna.

After his graduation, Joles returned to Novi Sad in 1861 and started a private medical practice. Since he had been interested in literature and translation form the early age, he published his literary texts and translations in *Sedmica*, *Danica*, *Letopis matice srpske*, *Srpski letopis*. In 1862, together with Zmaj he took part in the founding of Serbian National Theatre and was one of the first theatre critics.

Because he passed away at such an early age, only one of all his scientific papers was published, On the Fine Structure of the Liver, but this paper was very well received as pioneering in the study of this difficult organ and his name will always be mentioned with great honour in all scientific papers on the liver and in the history of numerous research that led to the knowledge we have today on its complex structure.

Dr Vladan Đorđević on Jovan Andrejević Joles,
Mlada Srbadija, 1870



XV.

Ueber den feineren Bau der Leber.

Von

Johann Andrejevié,

aus Novisad (Neusatz).

(Aus dem physiologischen Institute der Wiener Universität [1]).

Da in der neueren Zeit wieder mehrfache Beschreibungen des feineren Baues der Leber gegeben sind, welche in Rücksicht auf das Verhältniss der feinsten Gallengänge zu den Leberzellen wesentlich von einander abweichen, so habe ich diesen Gegenstand einer erneuerten Untersuchung unterworfen.

Ich werde einfach beschreiben, was ich gesehen habe, indem ich im vorhinein bemerke, dass es unter den vorerwähnten Beschreibungen die von Prof. Budge in Reichert und du Bois' Archiv gegebene ist, mit welcher meine Resultate am meisten übereinstimmen.

Die zu untersuchenden Lebern wurden gleichzeitig mit zwei verschieden gefärbten Massen injicirt und zwar die Blutgefässe mit Leim, Cochenille-Carmin und Ammoniak nach der bekannten Methode von Gerlach; die Gallengefässe mit Leim und löslichem Berlinerblau. Nach der Injection wurden sie sofort in starken Weingeist geworfen, am andern Tage die besten Stücke herausgeschnitten, in neuen Weingeist gelegt und hierin so lange gelassen bis sie hart genug waren,

[1]) Aus den Sitzungsberichten der Wiener Akademie der Wissenschaften vom Herrn Verfasser mitgetheilt.

Andrejević, Jovan. *Ueber den feineren Bau der Leber (On the Fine Structure of the Liver)* (excerpt). Vienna, 1861
(Matica Srpska Library, ZmajII28

Vladan Đorđević

(Belgrade, 1844 – Baden, 1930)



(SASA, F-209-1)

SLS: Full member of the Committee for Natural Sciences and Mathematics and the Committee of Philosophy and Philology (1869)

SRA: correspondent of the Academy of Philosophical Sciences (1888); real member (1892)

SMS: initiator of the foundation, first Secretary, vice President (1888), President (1890 – 1892), founder and first editor of the *Serbian Archives of Medicine*

Vladan Đorđević was one of the most prominent figures in the cultural, scientific and political life of 19th century Serbia. As a doctor, he was the first Serbian surgery specialist, and the first to engage in experimental medicine. Furthermore, he initiated the establishment of the Serbian Medical Society and the Serbian Red Cross Society, and founded the first Serbian specialised medical magazine. In addition, he was Head of the Military Medical Corps in times of war and the first Professor of Hygiene at the Military Academy, after which he became Head and reformer of National Healthcare Services. Đođević also drafted the first comprehensive healthcare laws. As mayor of Belgrade, he initiated the public utility development of the capital and established the New Cemetery.

In the field of literature, he published numerous works – short stories, dramas, novels and memoirs. He was one of the forefathers of rural and travel prose, a chronicler and a historiographer. Đorđević's *Otadžbina* (Homeland) (1875 – 1892) was the top magazine for literature, science and culture in the second half of the 19th century.

Đorđević was active in the political life of Serbia from the late 1870s. He was a government Commissioner and Member of the National Assembly, Minister of Education and Church

Affairs, the King's envoy in Athens, and later in Constantinople, and at the peak of his career he was Prime Minister. He lived his life according to his personal motto – *Laboremus*! (Let's work!)

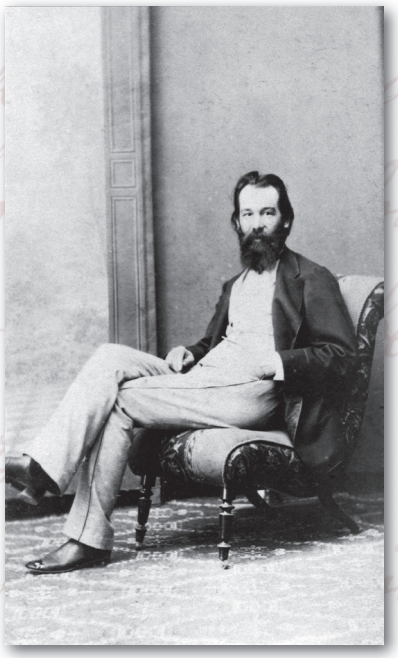
- 1863 – as a national scholarship holder, began his medical studies in Vienna
- 1865 – in Vienna, established the Collective – an association of students from Serbia
- 1866 – Secretary of the United Serbian Youth
- 1869 – graduated as a Doctor of Medicine and General Surgeon in Vienna, earned an MA in obstetrics
- 1870 – founded the Serbian Medical Sociaty in Vienna
- 1869 – 1871 – as *cadet operator*, specialised in surgery at Professor Billroth's Surgical Clinic in Vienna, after which he earned the rank of *Operator*.
- 1869 – 1870 – in order to study the war military medical doctrine, participated as phy sician within the Prussian army during the Franco-Prussian War, as approved by the Serbian government.
- 1871 – appointed military doctor 2nd class and Chief of Surgery at the Military Hospital in Belgrade
- 1872 – founded the Serbian Medical Society
- 1873 – 1880 – personal physician of prince Milan Obrenović
- 1876 – founded the Serbian Red Cross Society
- 1876 – 1877 – in the First Serbo-Turkish War: Head of the Medical Corps Service of the Morava-Timok army
- 1877 – 1878 – in the Second Serbo-Turkish War: Head of the Medical Corps Service of the Serbian Army High Command. Established the Military Hospital in Niš (1878) and was its first Director
- 1879 – 1884 – Head of the Ministry of the Interior's Medical Corps Department
- 1884 – 1885 – President of the municipality of Belgrade
- 1885/86 – in the Serbo-Bulgarian War: Head of the Medical Corps Service of the Serbian Army High Command
- 1888/89 – Minister of Education and Church Affairs and representative of the Minister of Economy
- 1891 – 1893 – King's envoy in Athens
- 1894 – 1897 – envoy in Constantinople
- 1897 – 1900 – Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs
- 1906 – for the alleged disclosure of state secrets in the book *Kraj jedne dinastije* (The End of a Dynasty), imprisoned for six months
- 1916 – 1918 – spent time in internment in Austria
- 1926 – appointed the first Honorary Doctor of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Belgrade
- 1930 – died at the age of 86



Desk chair belonging to Dr Vladan Đorđević, 19th century (MST.T:11.76.35 – a gift from the Leko and Deroko families)

Milan Jovanović Morski

(Jarkovac, 1834 – Belgrade, 1896)



(SASA, F-223-2)

SLS: Full member of the Committee for Natural Science and Mathematics and the Committee for Arts (1869)
SRA: Correspondent of the Academy of Arts (1890); Real member (1892).
SMS: Corresponding member (1884); Full member (1885); Secretary (1887 – 1889)

Milan Jovanović was a doctor, a professor and a writer. His nickname Morski was derived from his travels to China, India and other distant lands where he travelled as ship physician with the Austrian Lloyd Shipping Company.

Jovanović was the first physician who taught subjects in medicine at Velika Škola (The Higher School) - Forensic Medicine and Dietetics. In Novi Sad, he was Secondary School Director, court physician at the court of Prince Nikola Petrović in Cetinje and the first Serb tutor to Crown Prince Danilo. The final years of his life were spent working as a professor of military hygiene at the Military Academy in Belgrade. Since his student days, he created literary work – he wrote short stories, dramas, comedies, itineraries; literary, theatre and music critiques, he also edited and published newspapers.

- 1854 – passed the secondary school final exam in Pest and entered the Faculty of Medicine in Vienna
- 1863 – one of the founders and the first president of *Zora* – a society of Serbian students from Vojvodina in Vienna
- 1865 – graduated from the Faculty of Medicine in Vienna

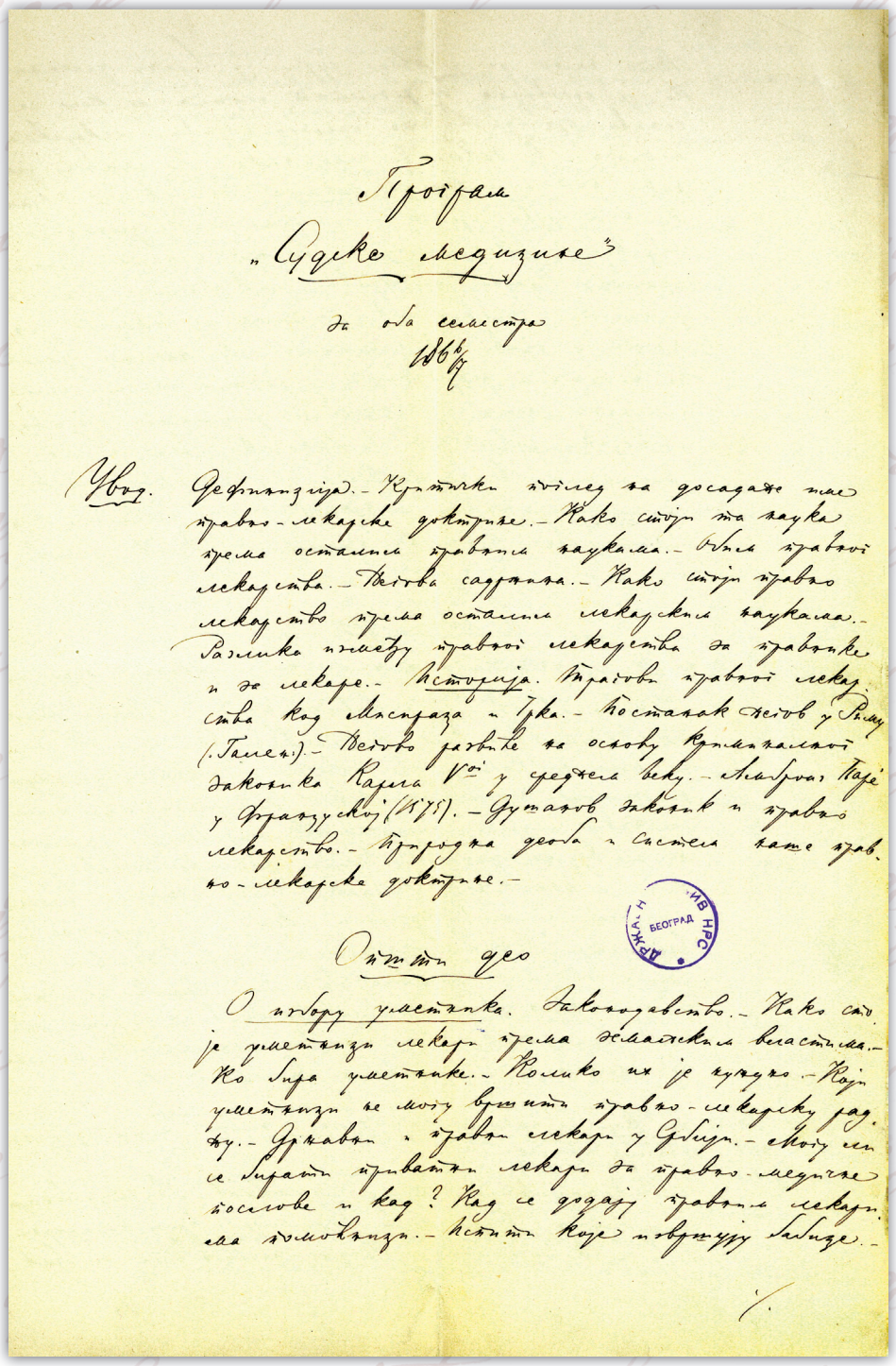
- 1865 – 1869 – forensic medicine lecturer and dietetics visiting lecturer at Velika Škola (Institution of Higher Learning)
- 1867 – promoted as Doctor of Medicine in Leipzig
- 1869 – 1871 – Visiting Professor of Forensic Medicine and Dietetics at Velika Škola (Institution of Higher Learning)
- 1866 – 1867 – Teacher of Dietetics at Realka Secondary School Belgrade
- 1865 – 1868 – Professor of Physics, Chemistry, Dietetics and Geography at Viša ženska škola (School of Higher Learning for Girls)
- 1865 – 1869 – Professor of Dietetics with the local Medical Society and Seminary Physician
- 1871 – 1875 – Director of the Novi Sad Secondary School and owned a private practice in Novi Sad
- 1875 – 1876 – City Physician in Herceg Novi
- 1876 – 1879 – Court Physician to the family of Prince Nikola Petrović and Crown Prince Danilo's tutor
- 1879 – 1881 – ship physician with the Austrian Lloyd Shipping Company
- 1882 – 1884 – Construction of the Serbian Railways Physician
- 1885/86 – Medical Corps Reserves Captain 2nd class, regimental physician to the Šumadija Cavalry Regiment
- 1888 – 1896 – Military Hygiene Professor at the Military Academy where he teaches the German and French languages and as a physician is responsible for the cadets' health

Dietetics or the science of everyday life serves to ensure that good health is preserved. Its true name is Hygiene – the first branch of natural science which deals exclusively with the laws of maintaining physical and mental health. Hygiene's object is man, in the narrow sense, a healthy human being, in harmony with his environment.

From an attended lecture given by Milan Jovanović at Velika Škola (Institution of Higher Learning),
Srpske novine no. 118, 1865

He was the first Professor of Hygiene in Serbia, in a time when even foreign universities did not consider this to be a subject of science. We, his students, will never forget his lectures. It can be said without any doubt that he was a favourite among the professors.

Dr Jovan Danić,
Editor of the *Serbian Archives of Medicine*, 1896



Програма
„Судске медицине"
за 1ма семестра
1867

Увод. Дефиниција. – Кратка повест за досадање мере правно-лекарске доктрине. – Како стоји та наука према осталим правним наукама. – Област правог лекарства. – Велика садржина. – Како стоји правно лекарство према осталим лекарским наукама. – Разлика између правог лекарства за правнике и за лекаре. – Историја. Прави правог лекарства код Мисираца и Јука. – Постанак његов у Риму (Гален). – Његово развиће на основу Каролинског законика Карла V^ог у средњем веку. – Напредак Каје у Француској (1575). – Фремасов законик и правно лекарство. – Природа дела и системи саме правно-лекарске доктрине. –

Општи део

О избору учитеља. Законодавство. – Како сад је учитељство лекара према државним власштима. – Ко бира учитеље. – Колико их је нужно. – Која учитељства не могу бити правно-лекарску радњу. – Државни и правни лекари у Србији. – Шта ће бирати прваштени лекари за правно-медицинске послове и код? Код се догађају правни лекарски налажења. – Истрага које изврћу Судије. –

АРХИВ СРБИЈЕ И ЦРНЕ ГОРЕ БЕОГРАД

Milan Jovanović Morski, Programme of lectures in Forensic Medicine, 1867 (AS, VŠ, 1867, 14)

Laza K. Lazarević

(Šabac, 1851 – Belgrade, 1891)



(SASA, F-353)

SLS: Full member of the Committee for Natural Science and Mathematics and the Committee for Promotion of Science and Literature among People (1883)
SRA: Correspondent of the Academy of Arts (1888)
SMS: Full member (1880)

Laza K. Lazarević is primarily known for his written work and as the creator of the Serbian psychological short story but he also left an equal impact on medicine. He was the first person in the world to describe and explaine the distinctive sign / test for sciatica - the emergence of pain when lifting a stretched leg. The discovery was published in the Serbian language (*Srpski arhiv za celokupno lekarstvo*, 1880), and only four years later in German. In the meantime, the mentioned sign was also described by French physician Forst who gave it the name *Lasegue sign* (1881), in honor of his Professor Lasegue (Charles Lasègue, 1816 – 1883). Physicians in Serbia use the term *Lazarević's sign*, and a growing number of scientists in the world acknowledge priority of the discovery to Lazarević.

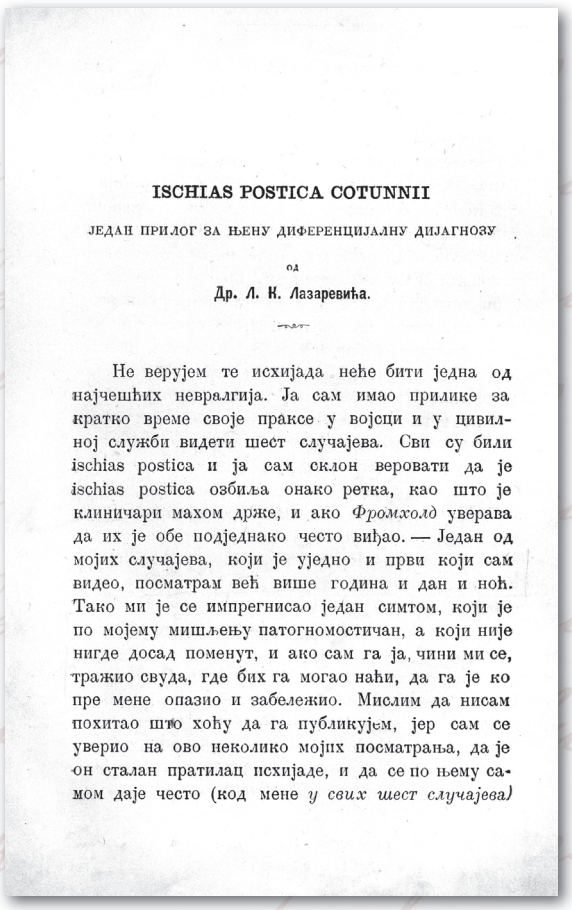
- 1871 – completed studies at the Faculty of Law at Velika Škola (Institution of Higher Learning)
- 1872 – received state scholarship for medical studies in Berlin
- 1876 – 1878 – participated in the Serbo-Turkish Wars as a medical assistant

- 1879 – promoted to Doctor of Medicine in Berlin
- 1880 – appointed as Personal Physician to Prince Milan Obrenović
- 1879 – 1881 – worked as Belgrade City Physician
- 1881 – acting Director of the newly founded General State Hospital (two months)
- 1881 – 1889 – General State Hospital, Head of the Department of Internal Medicine where he introduced new clinical methods
- 1885/86 – participated in the Serbo-Bulgarian War
- 1889 – worked as a military physician, in the rank of Medical Corps Colonel
- 1891 – died of tuberculosis, aged 40

But, our Laza was not only a remarkable doctor for the human soul, he was also one of our best general physicians, one of the best keepers of national health, one of the best medical practitioners of Serbia. The hundreds and even thousands of patients that had been treated at some point by Dr Laza as a private physician will never forget his commitment, passion and endless love for the patients.

Dr Vladan Đorđević,
Eulogy at Laza K. Lazarević's funeral, 1891





ISCHIAS POSTICA COTUNNII

ЈЕДАН ПРИЛОГ ЗА ЊЕНУ ДИФЕРЕНЦИЈАЛНУ ДИЈАГНОЗУ

од

Др. Л. К. Лазаревића.

Не верујем те исхијада неће бити једна од најчешћих невралгија. Ја сам имао прилике за кратко време своје праксе у војсци и у цивилној служби видети шест случајева. Сви су били ischias postica и ја сам склон веровати да је ischias postica озбиља онако ретка, као што је клиничари махом држе, и ако *Фромхолд* уверава да их је обе подједнако често виђао. — Један од мојих случајева, који је уједно и први који сам видео, посматрам већ више година и дан и ноћ. Тако ми је се импрегнисао један симтом, који је по мојему мишљењу патогномостичан, а који није нигде досад поменут, и ако сам га ја, чини ми се, тражио свуда, где бих га могао наћи, да га је ко пре мене опазио и забележио. Мислим да нисам похитао што хоћу да га публикујем, јер сам се уверио на ово неколико мојих посматрања, да је он сталан пратилац исхијаде, и да се по њему самом даје често (код мене *у свих шест случајева*)

Laza K. Lazarević, "Ischias Postica Cotunnii – jedan prilog za njenu diferencijalnu dijagnozu" (Ischias Postica Cotunnii – one contribution for its differential diagnosis), Serbian Archives of Medicine, 1880

Draga Ljočić

(Šabac, 1855 – Belgrade, 1926)



(MST)

SMS: Full member (1880 – 1919); Assistant Secretary (1880)

Serbia's first female medical doctor and member of the first generation of European female doctors. Draga Ljočić was a role model for Serbian women educated at European universities at the end of 19th century and beginning of the 20th century. In the scope of her profession, she worked primarily in the field of gynaecology and obstetrics, as well as in paediatrics. As she was the first female physician at the General State Hospital, the first female member of the Serbian Medical Society and one of the Maternal Association founders, she participated in Serbia's wars in 19th century, both the Balkan Wars and the First World War. In the First Serbo-Turkish War she gained the rank of Medical Corps Lieutenant.

She terminated her membership with the Serbian Medical Society in 1919 as a result of the Society's lack of activities regarding gender equality, namely the equality of the labour rights of female and male physicians. During her marriage to politician Raša Milošević she had four daughters one of which, Radmila Milošević, was also a physician.

- 1870 – attended the Fifth Assembly of the United Serbian Youth in Novi Sad
- 1871 – graduated from Viša ženska škola (School of Higher Learning for Girls) in Belgrade and attended courses in the first semester at the Science and Mathematics Department at the Faculty of Philosophy, Velika Škola (Institution of Higher Learning)
- 1872 – enrolled at the Faculty of Medicine in Zurich
- 1876/77 – interrupted her studies to volunteer – became a medical assistant in the First Serbo-Turkish War

- 1879 – finished her studies and received the titles of Doctor of Medicine and Surgery, and an MA in Obstetrics and Ophthalmology
- 1879 – passed the State Exam in Belgrade
- 1880 – started a private medical practice in Belgrade
- 1880 – 1881 – her stay in Crimea was to administer treatment for lung disease
- 1882 – 1886 – appointed by order as a medical assistant, worked in the General State Hospital in Belgrade
- 1886 – appointed as Secondary Physician and Acting Director of the General State Hospital's Female Ward but without the edict (without the right to periodic pay increases and a pension), earning a smoller salary than her male colleagues
- 1885/86 – during the Serbo-Bulgarian War worked as the only physician in the General State Hospital and as a physician of several temporary hospitals in Belgrade
- 31 December 1889 – dismissed from service in the General State Hospital
- 1904 – with Dr Jovan Jovanović and Sara Karamarković established the Maternal Association in Belgrade
- 1912/13 – during Balkan Wars, she was a physician in temporary hospitals in Belgrade
- 1914/15 – with her daughter Radmila Milošević, worked at the hospital in Niš, then travelled to Lausanne where she collected humanitarian aid for war prisoners
- 1920 – elected as the first President of the Association of Female Physicians Belgrade
- 1924 – retired from her position as a Monopol Authority physician

As a schoolgirl at the Female Secondary School in Pančevo I heard of her, a female physician, and I decided to follow her lead. I came to Belgrade with my mother to see her, to admire her and to beg her to lead me along the same path that she herself was walking on.

Dr Marija Vučetić – Prita,
(from a speech held at the Association of Female Physicians Belgrade during a ceremony celebrating Dr Draga Ljočić's seventieth birthday, 1925)

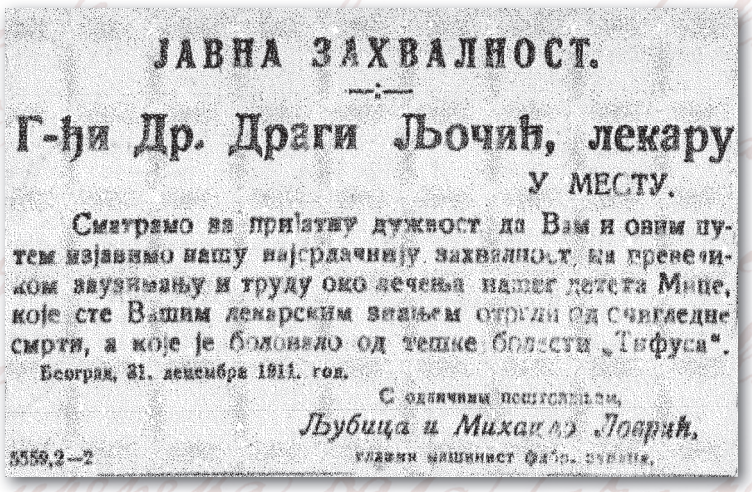
The first [question]: is it possible for a female to be appointed to public service by an edict?

The first question may be answered as follows: the appointment of female persons by an edict is in opposition to the general notion of female emancipation, not only in our country but also, perhaps, globally. No law, nor our Constitution, which is the basis for all of our laws, stipulates that a female may be appointed by edict, irrespective of her acquired education in the sciences. It needs to be prescribed by law, and thereby applied to a concrete situation – when it comes to legal matters, nothing can be 'implied'.
(...)

It is in the nature of a female to lean on one who is stronger than she – on a man who will guide her through life.

As far as I know, and many other experts on foreign countries' governances who I had the pleasure to talk to on this particular subject have confirmed that, nowhere in the world can a female be appointed to public service by an edict.

(from Dr Laza Stefanović's report, Head of the Medical Corps Department at the Ministry of the Interior to Minister Nikola Hristić regarding Dr Draga Ljočić's demand to be given equal labour rights, 1889)
Snežana Veljković, *Izgubljena bitka dr Drage Ljočić* (The Lost Battle of Dr Draga Ljočić)
http://www.rastko.rs/rastko/delo/15022



ЈАВНА ЗАХВАЛНОСТ.

Г-ђи Др. Драги Љочић, лекару

У МЕСТУ.

Сматрамо за пријатну дужност да Вам и овим путем изјавимо нашу најсрдачнију захвалност на пренежном заузимању и труду око лечења нашег детета Мице, које сте Вашим лекарским знањем отргли од сигледне смрти, а које је боловало од тешке болести „Тифуса".

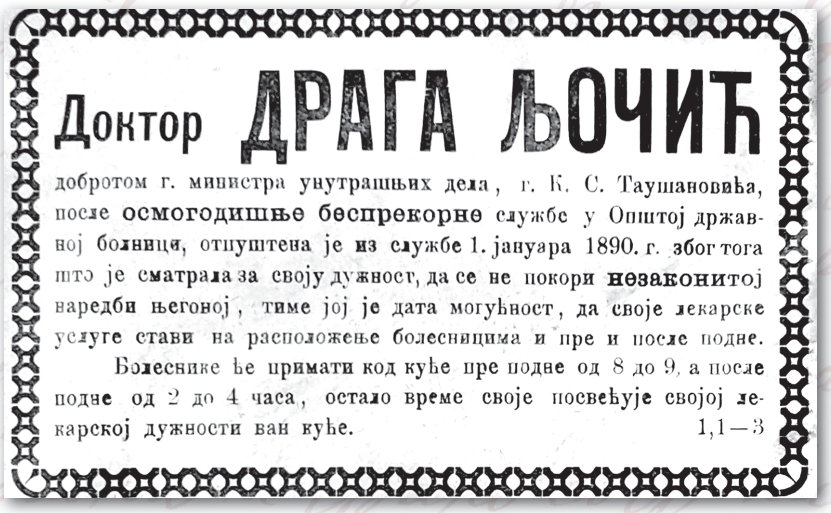
Београд, 31. децембра 1911. год.

С одличним поштовањем,

Љубица и Михаило Лозрић,

5559,2—2 главни машинист фабр. оруж.

Gratitude to Dr Draga Ljočić (advertisement in *Politika*, 3 January 1912)



Доктор ДРАГА ЉОЧИЋ

добротом г. министра унутрашњих дела, г. К. С. Таушановића, после **осмогодишње беспрекорне** службе у Општој државној болници, отпуштена је **из** службе 1. јануара 1890. г. због тога што је **сматрала за** своју дужност, да се не покори **незаконитој** наредби његовој, тиме јој је дата могућност, да своје лекарске услуге стави на расположење болесницима и пре и после подне.

Болеснике ће примати код куће пре подне од 8 до 9, а после подне од 2 до 4 часа, остало време своје посвећује својој лекарској дужности ван куће. 1,1—3

Announcement by Dr Draga Ljočić in *Narodni dnevnik*, 3 January 1890.

Milan Jovanović Batut

(Sremska Mitrovica, 1847 – Belgrade, 1940)



(SASA, FL-00033-01)

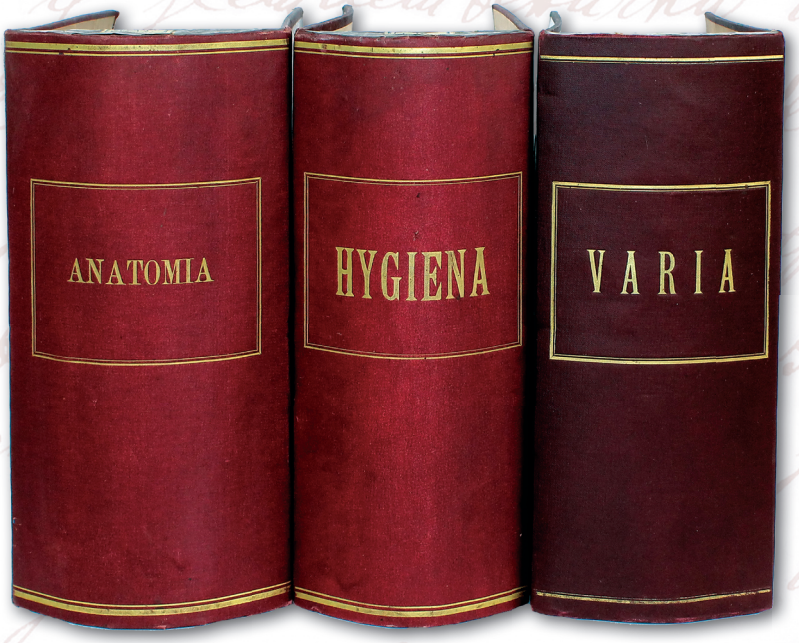
SMS: Corresponding member (1880); Full member (1889); President (1926 – 1927); Editor in chief of the *Serbian Archives of Medicine* (1895)

Milan Jovanović Batut was a national proponent and educator in the field of healthcare, the first hygiene and bacteriology specialist in Serbia, Head of the Medical Corps of the Principality of Montenegro, Professor of Forensic Medicine and Hygiene at the Belgrade Velika Škola (an institution of higher learning), Visiting Professor of Hygiene at the University of Belgrade, the initiator of its founding and first Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Belgrade. He was one of the founders of Serbian medical terminology. He provided significant contribution to the healthcare service organisation after the First World War as the president of the Standing Committee on Epidemiology and the president of the Legislative Committee of the Ministry of Public Health. He was the first president of the Yugoslav Medical Society, the president of the Society for the Protection of Public Health, as well as editor of the *Zdravlje* journal.

- 1865 – graduated from secondary school in Osijek
- 1867 – began studies at the Faculty of Medicine in Vienna
- 1878 – graduated as a Doctor of Medicine; began his medical career in Sombor
- 1880 – founded and edited *Zdravlje*, a popular journal on healthcare
- 1880 – 1882 – Chief hospital physician and Head of the Medical Corps, Ministry of the Interior of the Principality of Montenegro in Cetinje
- 1882 – 1885 – as a Serbian national scholarship holder, he finished his specialist medi-

cal studies in hygiene and bacteriology with professors Pasteur, Koch, and Pettenkofer, while he learned the principles of eugenics from Galton in London.

- 1885 – resided in Belgrade for a short period of time, where he rejected the position of Administrative Assistant in the Medical Corps, Ministry of the Interior. For the next two years, he worked as a private practitioner in Novi Sad
- 1887 – 1905 –professor of forensic medicine and hygiene at Velika Škola in Belgrade
- 1919 – appointed member of the Founding Committee of the Faculty of Medicine
- 1920 – appointed Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and full Professor of Hygiene
- 1924 – retired at the age of 77



Folders from the working cabinet of Prof. Dr Milan Jovanović Batut, XX century (ASASA)



Press seal belonging to Dr Milan Jovanović Batut, after 1878 (MST.T:11.7.94)

Niko Miljanić

(Cetinje, 1892 – Mexico City, 1957)



(from the archives of Miljanić family)

SMS: Full member 1920

Niko Miljanić was the first professor of anatomy at the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade, the founder and the Head of the Institute of Descriptive and Topographic Anatomy which now bears his name. His opening lectures on 9 December 1920 marked the official opening of the Faculty of Medicine. He taught anatomy until 1934, when he took over the course in propaedeutics surgery. During the Second World War, on his own initiative, he organised hospitals in Montenegro where he treated both the Partisans and local civilians.

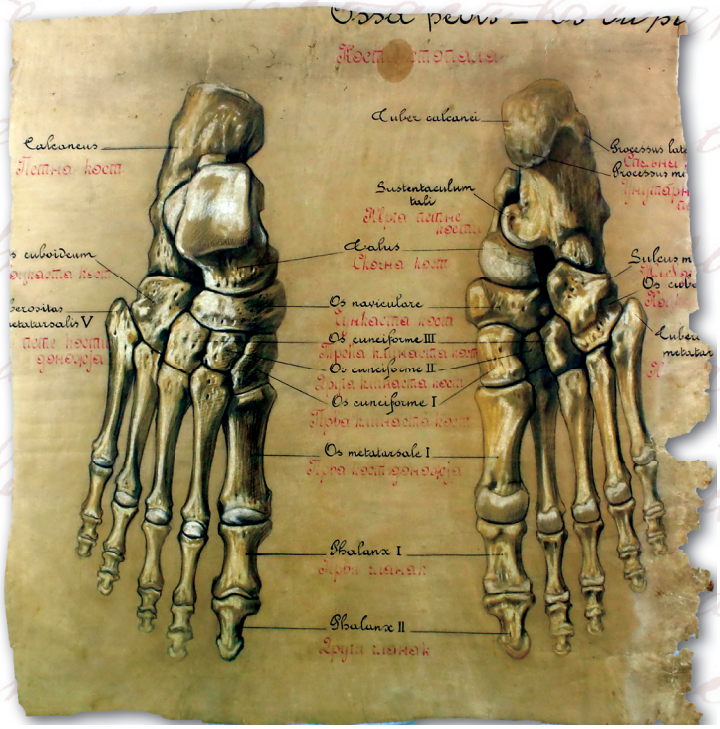
In 1947, due to ideological and staff organisational issues, he came into conflict with Faculty management and was suspended. Although the decision on his suspension was repealed the same year, Miljanić was practically barred from working at the Faculty until his retirement in 1954.

- 1910 – graduated from secondary school in Geneva and began medical studies in Paris
- 1912 – 1918 – participated as a volunteer in the Balkan Wars and in the First World War
- 1920 – graduated as a Doctor of Medicine in Paris. For two years, between the final semester (1918) and graduation, he attended specialised courses in surgery and anatomy taught by famous professors – surgeon Antonine Gosset (1872 – 1944) and anatomists Adolphe Nikolas (1861 – 1939) and Henri Rouvijère (1876 – 1952)
- 1920 – appointed visiting professor of anatomy at the Faculty of Medicine, Belgrade

- 1934 – appointed temporary professor of propaedeutic surgery
- 1947 – suspended from service at the Faculty of Medicine for advocating professional qualifications instead of ideology as the main criterion for the appointment of new teachers
  1957 – died in Mexico City, while attending the XVII International Congress of Surgeons



Moulage - cross-section of the head and neck, *A. Nicolas*, Paris, 1921 (Niko Miljanić Institute of Anatomy, Faculty of Medicine, University of Belgrade)



Anatomical drawing, *H. Frantz*, 1920 (Niko Miljanić Institute of Anatomy, Faculty of Medicine, University of Belgrade)



Sanitary backpack belonging to Dr Niko Miljanić, between 1941 and 1945 (MST)

Branko Šljivić

(Belgrade, 1895 – Belgrade, 1963)



(SASA; F-819-1)

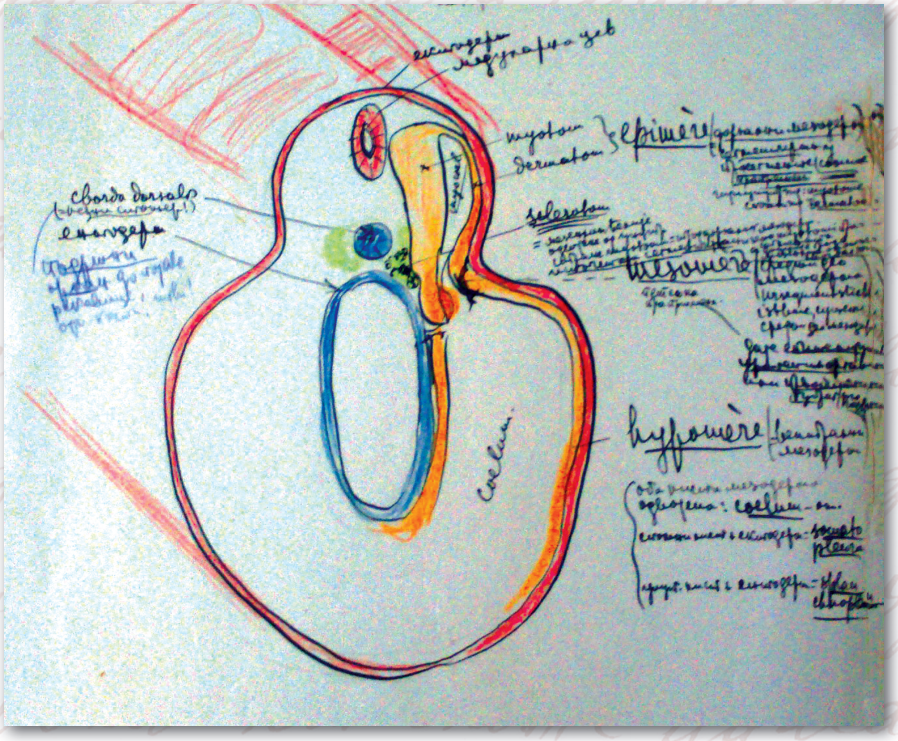
SASA: Department of Medical Sciences – Corresponding member (1958)

Branko Šljivić was a surgeon, an anatomist and an anthropologist, a professor at the Faculty of Medicine and Dean for three academic years. His main areas of research included anatomy of the central nervous system, digestive system, kidneys, spleen, lymph nodes and vessels. He dedicated special attention to the development of clinical and applied anatomy. As an anatomist, he was one of the pioneers in the field of physical anthropology.

- began medical studies in Paris before the outbreak of the First World War
- 1914 – as a medical student, mobilised and captured shortly afterwards, spent three years imprisoned in Bulgaria
- 1924 – finished studies in Paris and specialised in surgery
- 1930 – appointed teaching assistant for the anatomy course at the Faculty of Medicine, Belgrade; 1932 – Assistant Professor; 1939 – Associate Professor; 1946 – Full Professor
- 1934 – 1963 – Head of the Institute of Descripti ve and Topographic Anatomy



Dissecting magnifier belonging to Dr Branko Šljivić, *Dumller*, mid-20th century (Nikol Miljanić Institute of Anatomy, Faculty of Medicine, University of Belgrade)



Anatomical drawing by Prof. Dr Branko Šljivić (SASA Archives)

Aleksandar Đ. Kostić

(Belgrade, 1893 – Belgrade, 1983)



(MST)

SMS: Full member

Curious and versatile, since his secondary school days, Aleksandar Đ. Kostić engaged in photography, music, poetry, natural sciences, teaching healthcare and social work. He was the first Professor of Histology at the Faculty of Medicine, Dean and the founder of the Institute of Histology which bears his name since 1993. Within the Institute, he established the Department of Photography and Film and the Seminar on Terminology.

The most significant scientific contributions of professor Kostić include establishing the effect of toxic matters on male gonads and pioneer research on the function of the spleen which pointed to the connection between the immune and the endocrine system. He was the first to engage in the field of medical sexology in Yugoslavia.

His university career as professor was interrupted in 1952 when his appointment at the Faculty of Medicine was "terminated by the force of the law" as he was deemed "politically unsuitable". In 2001, he was morally rehabilitated by a decision of the Teaching and Scientific Council of the Faculty.

- 1912 – graduated from the Second Secondary School for Boys, Belgrade and began medical studies in Nancy.
- 1912 – 1919 – participated in the Balkan Wars and the First World War. Apart from his duties as Assistant Physician and Battalion Physician, he engaged in teaching healthcare and cultural work.

- 1921 – graduated from the Faculty of Medicine in Strasbourg in the class of Andre Pol Bouin (1870 – 1962), a famous histologist,
- 1922 – upon invitation by Prof. Dr Vojislav Subbotić, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade, he came to Serbia and was appointed Visiting Professor of Histology and Embryology and Head of the Institute of Histology
- 1924 – 1927 – actively participated in the development of plans and in the construction of the modern building of the Institute of Histology and Embryology
- 1928 – founded the Belgrade Photo club
- 1928 – 1930 –initiated and edited the *Nauka i priroda* magazine
- 1933 – as president of the Yugoslav Association for the Protection of Public Health, he was also president of the Organisation Committee of the First International H ygiene Exhibition organised in Belgrade
- 1936 – 1939 – served as acting Dean of the Faculty of Medicine
- 1942 – 1944 – was arrested and subsequently suspended
- 1947 – appointed contract research associate and member of the Scientific Council of the SAS Institute of Physiology of Development, Genetics and Selection
- 1952 – removed from all duties at the Faculty of Medicine and in SAS for political reasons
- 1956 – published the first edition of the Medical Dictionary with comparative terms in five languages and 41,000 words. The dictionary was also published in English and in German, while the fourth edition included terms in eight languages with 140,000 words (1987).
- 1971 – winner of the October Award issued by the City of Belgrade
- 1982 – awarded the Grand Plaquette of the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade
- 2001 –. rehabilitated by the decision of the Teaching and Scientific Council of the Faculty of Medicine repealing all decision and acts regarding 31 teachers suspended from service for political reasons in the period 1948 – 1954



Microscope belonging to Prof. Dr Aleksandar Đ. Kostić *Ernst Leitz Wetzlar*, cca. 1920 (MST.T:11.7.23)



Part of the histopathology preparation discovered by Prof. Dr Aleksandar Đ. Kostić in the burnt ruins of the Histology Institute after the bombing of 6 April 1941 (MST.T:11.7.1081)

Đorđe Joannović

(Vienna, 1871 – Belgrade, 1932)



SRA: Correspondent of the Academy of Natural Sciences (1926)
SMS: Full member (1920); President (1924 – 1925)

Đorđe Joannović was one of the founders of the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade, the first Professor of Pathological Anatomy, founder of the Institute of Pathology and Dean of the Faculty for four academic years. He came to Belgrade from the Faculty of Medicine in Vienna as an already recognised scientist. The wide scope of his scientific work included hepatological and hematologic problems, research in the field of transplantation, skin diseases and tuberculosis. He was a pioneer in experimental research and the study of the process of autoaggression and autoimmunity (1920). He was the founder of oncology in Serbia.

As one of the most loved professors, he was elected honorary president of the Yugoslav Association of Medical Students and lifelong president of the Poor Students Aid Fund. It is believed that a dispute with General Petar Živković, Prime Minister at the time, in which he attempted to protect left-wing students from government persecution, directly led to his suicide in 1932.

- 1881 – 1889 – attended the Royal Scots College in Vienna (K. Und K. Schottengymnasium)
- 1895 – graduated as a Doctor of General Medicine from the Faculty of Medicine in Vienna
- 1896 – appointed assistant a Professor Paltauf's Institute of Pathological Histology (Richard Paltauf, 1858 – 1924)
- 1903 – awarded by the Belgian Royal Academy of Medicine for experimental work on the pathogenesis of jaundice

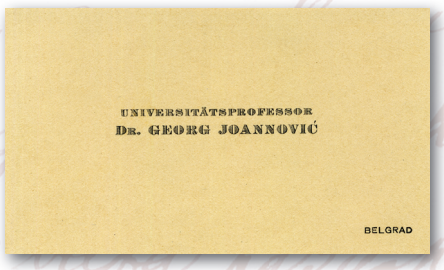
- 1904 – 1920 – appointed Assistant Professor at the Faculty of Medicine in Vienna, Associate Professor in 1909, and Full Professor in 1920
- 1920 – appointed Full Professor of Pathological Anatomy at the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade
- 1922/23 – appointed Dean of the Faculty for the first time, and later again in the following academic years 1925/26, 1927/8 and 1928/29
- 1926 – one of the founders of the *Medicinski pregled* magazine
- 1927 – founded the Yugoslav Association for Cancer Research and Prevention and was elected the first President
- 1932 – committed suicide at the age of 61

The favourite teacher of all, he always had the closest relationships with his students. His strong love for them knew no boundaries. Their needs, wishes, aspirations were always met with true understanding and fatherly care. (…) In the classroom, through his brilliant lectures, he presented his science with crystal clarity. In the practice lab, he was superior in autopsy and histological research. He himself being utterly meticulous, he strove to transfer that virtue to his students.

Ilija Đuričić, from the speech at the Commemoration ceremony organised at the Faculty of Medicine on the occasion of Professor Joannović's death, 1932



Aneroid Prof. dr Đorđe Jovanović, beginning of the 20th Century (owned by the family)



Calling card of Prof. Dr Đorđe Joannović, between 1920 and 1922

Ksenofon Šahović

(Ohrid, 1898 – Paris, 1956)



(SASA, F-430-1)

SRA: Correspondent of the Academy of Natural Sciences (1940)
SASA: Full member (1948); Full member of the Department of Medical Sciences (1948)
SMS: Full member

Šahović completed his medical studies in Lyon in 1922 and the same year defended his doctoral dissertation in natural sciences. In March 1923, he was elected Assistant Professor of Experimental Pathology at the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade. After Professor Joannović's passing in 1932, he was appointed Director of the Institute of Pathology, and in 1940 he was elected Full Professor. In 1948, he founded the Institute of Oncology that he managed until his death in 1956.

The scientific work of academician Šahović covers the areas of physiology, pathological physiology, pathological anatomy, experimental pathology and cancerology. In the field of physiology, he discovered the humoral immunity in invertebrates, the role of nucleic acids in the process of blood coagulation, function of the adrenal glands in the processes of thermoregulation etc. Šahović made an original hypothesis on the aetiology of goitre. He studied the effect of radiothorium on tissues and organs, as well as on the tissues of experimental tumours. His research was mostly based on the impact of endocrine glands and the vegetative nervous system on the metabolism of tumours.

Richard Anton Burian

(Vienna, 1871 – Iowa – USA, 1954)



(SASA, F-301)

SRA: Correspondent of the Academy of Natural Sciences (1926)
SAS: Department of Medical Sciences – Corresponding member (1948)
SMS: Full member (1921)

When he came to Serbia, Richard Burian was already a scientist with an international reputation. In the field of physiology, he dealt particularly with the physiology of muscles, nerves and kidneys. He identified the twofold origin of uric acid in the human body, and his conception on endogenous uric acid was widely accepted in international scientific circles. He identified the activation mechanism of skeletal muscles, which was confirmed only some thirty years later through modern research methodology.

At the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade, he was the founder of medical physiology and the Institute of Physiology which now bears his name. With him as Head, the Institute became a scientific laboratory and school which forged many respectable scientists and teachers.

- 1894 – graduated as a Doctor of General Medicine in Vienna
- 1895 – 1897 – teaching assistant at the Second University Clinic with Edmund von Neusser (1852 – 1912), professor of internal medicine and the founder of laboratory medicine in Austria; at the same time, he was working in chemistry laboratories with famous chemists Adolf Lieben (1836 – 1914) and Julius Mauthner (1852 – 1917)
- 1897 – at the invitation of professor Ewald Hering (1934 – 1918), he came to Leipzig and became a teaching assistant at the Institute of Physiology

- 1900 – became a habilitated private assistant professor at the University of Leipzig
- 1905 – 1914 – Head of the Department of Physiology at the Institute of Zoology and Oceanography in Naples
- 1911 – appointed Full Professor at the University of Naples
- 1914 – 1916 – appointed Full Professor at the University of Leipzig
- 1920 – appointed Full Professor at the Faculty of Medicine, Belgrade University
- 1921 – founded the Institute of Physiology at the Faculty of Medicine which now bears his name
- 1923/24 – served as acting Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, and again later in academic years 1926/27 and 1933/34
- 1937/38 – served as acting Dean of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
- 1939 – appointed the first Head of the Department of Pharmacy at the Faculty of Medicine
- 1941 – retired at the age of 70
- 1954 – died in America, where he moved in 1946

His lectures were exemplary. It was as if you were listening to the most beautiful thing in the world. It was always the same: there enters a man in his sixties, skinny, grey-haired, sits and talks for an hour while we listen in awe. (…) When the Germans came to our country in 1941, we all thought: "He's German; it'll be easy for him!" However, Professor Burian identified himself as a Serb. He refused to join the Kulturbund.

Academician Sava Petković on Prof. Dr Richard Burian



Professors of the University of Belgrade visiting the Institute of Pathology in 1923; from the left is Prof. Dr Đorđe Joannović, Head of the Institute, in the middle stands Prof. Dr Richard Burian, Dean of the Faculty, second from the right is Prof. Dr Niko Miljanić (from the Miljanić family archives)

Ilija Đuričić

(Belgrade, 1898 – Belgrade, 1965)



(SASA, Ф-530-1)

SASA: Department of Medical Sciences – Corresponding member (1950); Full member (1955); SAS President (1960 – 1965)
SMS: Editor in Chief of the *Serbian Archives of Medicine* (1947 – 1949)

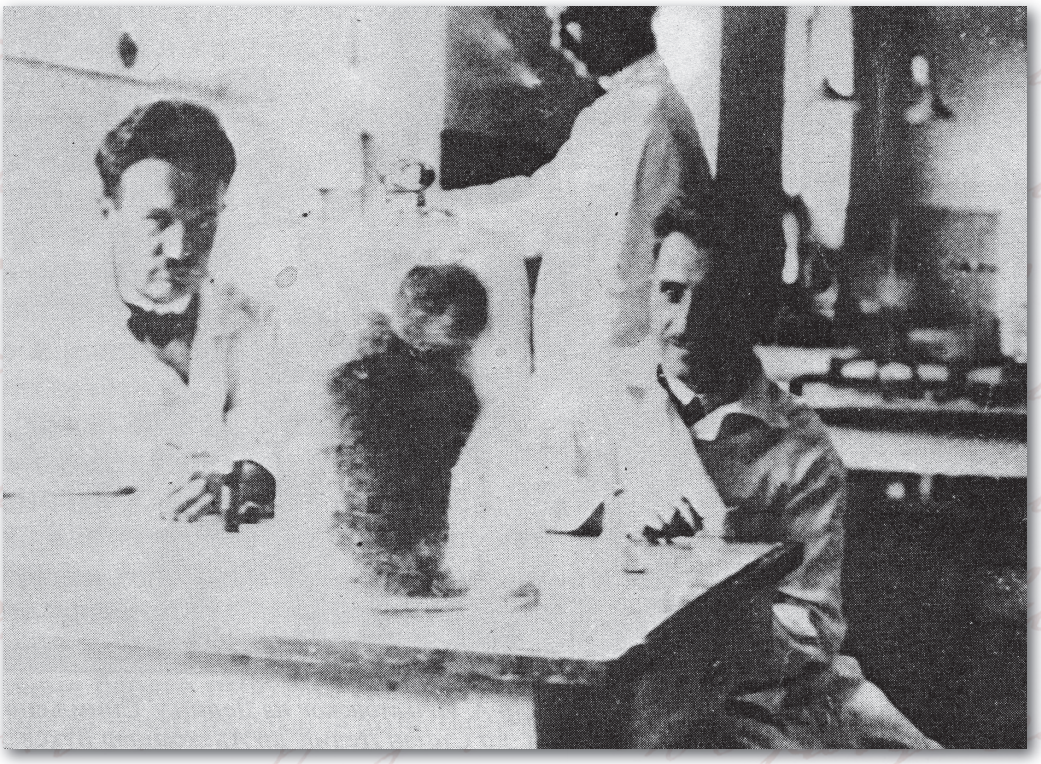
Ilija Đuričić was the first graduate student of the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade, a professor of physiology, one of the founders of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Rector of the University of Belgrade and the president of SASA.

He began his scientific work as professor Burian's assistant, and his area of scientific research included the general physiology of nerves and muscles, occupational physiology, the normal and pathological physiology of blood, kidneys, liver and the central nervous system, endocrinology, anaphylaxis, and allergy. His work significantly contributed to the understanding of the role of histamines in allergic reactions.

Within the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Art, he was Head of the Institute of Occupational Physiology, which in 1954 became the Department of Occupational Medicine at the SAS Institute of Medical Research.

- 1914 – graduated from the Third Secondary School for Boys, Belgrade
- 1921 – graduated from the Faculty of Philosophy (Department of Biology) in Belgrade
- 1926 – graduated as a Doctor of Medicine at the Faculty of Medicine, Belgrade and appointed Teaching Assistant at the Institute of Physiology
- 1930 – appointed Assistant Professor at the Faculty of Medicine
- 1936 – appointed Full Professor of the newly founded Faculty of Veterinary Medicine

- 1941 – 1944 – suspended; for a time he was imprisoned at the Banjica concentration camp, and later worked as a physician in Ribarska Banja and Azanja
- 1947 –appointed the first Head of the Institute of Physiology
- 1950 – 1952; 1954 – 1956 – Rector of the University of Belgrade



Dr Ilija Djuricic (first from left) and Dr. Borivoje Đorđević during the experimental work at the Institute of Physiology, 1929
(Source: Đorđević B, „Sećanja na sanitet u Beogradu 1923. godine". *Arhiv za istoriju zdravstvene kulture Srbije* /1990/1-2/140)

Vojislav Subbotić

(Novi Sad, 1859 – Belgrade, 1923)



(MST)

SMS: Full member (1889); President (1910 – 1913; 1919 – 1921); Honorary member (1923)

Vojislav Subbotić was the founder of modern surgery in Serbia, one of the three founders and the first Vice Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade, the first professor of surgery and the founder of the Surgical Clinic. For more than three decades, he was Head of the Department of Surgery at the General State Hospital and one of the most active members of the Serbian Medical Society. He participated in every war Serbia engaged in during his lifetime, both as a volunteer and as a reserve medical corps officer.

He earned an international reputation with his academic paper *Military experience of traumatic aneurisms* (*Lancet*, 1913) in which he presented the results of using a modern method for the treatment of blood vessels – the suturing of blood vessels. Unlike the then widely used ligating method, suturing blood vessels enabled the function of organs to be preserved.

- 1876/77 – participated in the First Serbo-Turkish War as a seventeen-year old volunteer
- 1881 – graduated as a Doctor of General Medicine in Vienna at the age of 22
- 1881 – 1884 – in Vienna, he attended specialist studies in pathology with Carl von Rokitansky (1804 – 1878) as his mentor, and later he finished a specialization in surgery with Eduard Albert (1804 – 1878) and Karel Maydl (1853 –1903) as his mentors
- 1884 – 1889 – worked as Chief of Surgery at the City Hospital in Zemun and as Hospital Director
- 1885/86 – during the Serbo-Bulgarian War, while crossing into Belgrade, he treated the wounded

- 1889 – at Dr Vladan Đorđević's proposal, appointed Chief of Surgery of the General State Hospital in Belgrade
- 1907 – organised the First meeting of Serbian surgeons in Belgrade together with Dr Roman Sondermajer
- 1911 – organised the First Yugoslav meeting on operational medicine in Belgrade
- 1916 – 1918 – resided in Paris and London as the Serbian delegate in the Military Inter-Allied Commission of Control
- 1918 – resided on Corfu and occasionally worked with his student, Mihailo Petrović in the legendary First Field Surgical Hospital of the Second Army stationed in the village of Dragomanci, at the Salonika Front
- 1919 – member of the Founding Committee of the Faculty of Medicine, Belgrade
- 1920 – appointed the first Vice Dean of the Faculty of Medicine
- 1921/22 – served as acting Dean of the Faculty of Medicine

Ironic is the fact that it was almost 40 years before similar results in the treatment of injured blood vessels were achieved, during the final stages of the Korean War.

Norman Rich, one of the greats in vascular surgery, on the accomplishments of Dr Vojislav Subbotić in the treatment of war injuries of blood vessels (from the lecture by Prof. Dr Lazar Davidović – *Contrubition of Vojislav Subbotić to the development of vascular surgery* – held on 26 November 2015 at the meeting of the SMS Section on the History of Medicine)

Never did this extremely elegant gentleman drive by in his car without stopping to chat with his students or give us a lift.

Academician Ilija Đuričić on his professor, Dr Vojislav Subbotić



Military medical bag of Dr Vojislav Subbotić, 1912 – 1918 (MST.T:11.7.167)

Mihailo Petrović

(Karlovac, 1863 – Belgrade, 1934)



(MST)

SMS: Full member (1891); President (1922/23)

Mihailo Petrović was the first student and associate of Vojislav Subbotić and the greatest Serbian military surgeon. During the Balkan Wars and the First World War, he promoted new approaches in the treatment of war injuries. Owing to his dedication, the legendary First Field Surgical Hospital of the Second Army was established in the village of Dragomanci at the Salonika Front, and its organisation and professional work became well-known and appreciated among the Allies. After the First World War, Petrović became a Professor of Propaedeutics Surgery at the Faculty of Medicine, Head of the Department and the founder of the Propaedeutic Clinic. Among his contemporaries, he enjoyed an outstanding reputation as a dedicated doctor, highly professional surgeon and remarkable teacher. He also demonstrated his love and devotion to his profession through this desire to have his heart built into the wall of the Military Hospital's Surgery Ward upon his death. And so his wish was granted. Unfortunately, the urn was misplaced during later reconstructions of the building.

- 1890 – graduated as a Doctor of General Medicine in Vienna and started working as a medical assistant at the Department of Surgery of the General State Hospital in Belgrade.
- 1896 – appointed Chief of Surgery at the Morava Standing Military Hospital in Niš and fill-in Head of the District Hospital in Niš
- 1912/13 – was an administrative assistant of the Morava Division II line Medical Corps during the Balkan Wars

- 1913 – appointed Head of the Morava Standing Military Hospital in Niš
- 1914 – 1915 – served as acting administrative assistant of the Morava Division I line Medical Corps and Head of the Department of Surgery of the Military Hospital in Niš
- 1916 – 1919 – was a surgery consultant at the First Field Surgery Hospital of the Second Army in Dragomanci, at the Salonika Front
- 1920 – appointed Chief of Surgery at the Chief Military Hospital in Belgrade
- 1920 – appointed Associate Professor, Head of the Department and Head of the Propaedeutic Surgical Clinic
- 1929 – retired in the rank of Medical Corps Brigadier General, but continued to hold lectures at the Faculty until his death in 1934

As a surgery consultant at the First Field Surgery Hospital and a medical corps colonel, with his tireless dedication and professional qualifications as a surgeon of the Military Hospital in Dragomanci, Dr Mihailo Petrović treated numerous soldiers of the Second Army, enabling them to return to battle, and saved an equally large number of the most critically wounded from certain death. The most seriously wounded soldiers were always brought to Dr Petrović's Department, as his help was always offered, at the right time, day or night, always given with fatherly love and brotherly care, more so than a family could give.

From the Order of Field Marshal Stepa Stepanović, the Commander of the Second Army, 1919

As one who spends time in operating theatres, where surgery is conducted and patients are treated, I would like to give you some advice: leave your nerves at home before you approach the bed of a surgery patient because they will be of no use to you if they are weak. However, you should never forget to bring your heart and your soul.

Dr Mihailo Petrović
words from the opening lecture at the Faculty of Medicine, 1923



Dr Mihailo Petrović (second from the right) during surgery in the First Field Hospital of the Second Army, Dragomanci – Saloniki front, 1916 – 1918 (MST)

Aleksandar Radosavljević

(Buda, 1877 – Belgrade, 1956)



(SASA, F-713)

SASA: Department of Medical Sciences – Corresponding member (1950); Full member (1955)
SMS: Full member (1908)

Aleksandar Radosavljević was Professor of Internal Medicine, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade, Head of the Third Internal Clinic. He was particularly interested in pulmonology and physiology, as well as haematology, allergology and immunology.

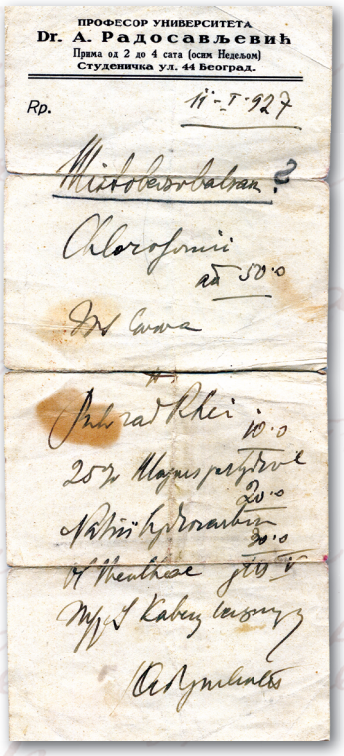
The scientific contributions of Professor Radosavljević primarily include the identification of factors on which the speed of blood sedimentation depends, determination of the correlation between endocrine function of the spleen and gonads, and the explanation of malaria seizures. In cooperation with his colleagues, Smilja Kostić – Joksić, Milutin Ranković, Jevrem Nedeljković, Vladimir Spužić and Miloš Murić, he studied and confirmed the protective effects of the then new vaccine against tuberculosis (BCG) and significantly contributed to its wide application in Yugoslavia.

- 1897 – graduated from secondary school in Belgrade
- 1904 – graduated as a Doctor of General Medicine in Vienna
- 1905 – 1907 – attended specialised training in the field of internal medicine with Professor Edmund von Neusser (1852 – 1912) as his mentor in Vienna, and in sanatoria for the treatment of tuberculosis in Aland near Vienna and Hergas near Graz
- 1912 – 1918 – participated in the Balkan Wars and in the First World War, where he served as a physician at Valjevo hospital, the personal physician of Field Marshal Putnik, and an administrative assistant of the High Command Medical Corps on Corfu

- 1918 – as member of the Serbian Military Delegation, resided in Paris and, in his free time, worked at the Pasteur Institute, at Professor Widal's clinic (Georges-Fernand-Isidor Widal,1862 – 1929), and at the Department of Serology of the Val-de-Grâce military hospital
- 1919 – appointed Doctor Specialist of the General State Hospital in Belgrade
- 1922 – appointed Associate Professor of internal medicine at the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade, and was promoted to Full Professor in 1930
- 1923 – appointed Head of the newly established Third Internal Clinic
- 1928 – founded the Association of Phthisiology in Belgrade and was President of the Association until 1941
- 1933 – founded the Yugoslav Association of Phthisiology and was elected the first President
- 1934/35 – served as Dean of the Faculty of Medicine
- 1942 – suspended
- 1945 – returned to service as Professor and Head of the Third Internal Clinic
- 1956 – died at the age of 79

He is a remarkable expert. He knows his field well and follows developments therein. Before the War, he was considered the best clinical expert at the Faculty and in the country. (…) He is an excellent lecturer and teacher. One of the best at the Faculty. (…) Privately, he is an extremely honest man and scientist. In his later years, he became somewhat timid and would ask for explanations on certain political issues.

From the political characteristics of Professor Radosavljević, 1949


ПРОФЕСОР УНИВЕРЗИТЕТА
Dr. A. Радосављевић
Прима од 2 до 4 сата (осим Недељом)
Студеничка ул. 44 Београд.

Prescription written by Prof. Dr Aleksandar Radosavljević, 1927 (MST)



Reagent bottle from the Third Department of Internal Medicine and a stethoscope used in the teaching of internal medicine (MST.T:11.7.1561 and MST.T:11.7.1562)

Kosta Todorović

(Belgrade, 1887 – Belgrade, 1975)



(SASA, F-411-2)

SRA: Correspondent of the Academy of Natural Sciences (1947)
SASA: Full member of the Department of Medical Sciences (1948); first Secretary of the Department of Medical Sciences from its establishment in 1948 to 1972
SMS: Full member; President (1947 – 1949); Honorary President (1949); Honorary President of the SMS Section of the History of Medicine (1957)

Kosta Todorović was the first Professor of Infectology at the Faculty of Medicine and the founder of the Clinic of Infectious Diseases which now bears his name. His contemporaries recognised him as an outstanding clinical expert. In the field of infectology, he studied abdominal typhus, scarlatina, paratyphoid, spotted fever, malaria and tuberculous meningitis, in particular. In the early 1930s, he disputed the then accepted opinion that bacilli of abdominal typhus cannot be transferred to infants through breast milk. Todorović provided a significant contribution to determining the aetiology and pathogenesis of scarlatina (1929) and laid the foundations for the treatment of tuberculous meningitis.

- 1906 – graduated from Zaječar Secondary School
- 1906 – 1912 – as a Ministry of Defence scholarship holder, studied medicine in Graz
- 1912 – 1918 – participated in the Balkan Wars and the First World War. In Thessaloniki, at the Serbian Hospital of Crown Prince Aleksandar, attended the course in bacteriology taught by Prof. Dr Ludwig Hirschfeld (1884–1954)
- 1919 – 1924 – worked as a military doctor
- 1924 – appointed Head of the Department of Infectious Diseases at the General State Hospital

- 1925 – appointed Head of the Department of Infectious Diseases at the Central Institute of Hygiene
- 1926 – appointed Associate Professor of infectious diseases at the Faculty of Medicine and Head of the Clinic of Infectious Diseases (Full Professor since 1937)
- 1939/40 – served as acting Dean of the Faculty of Medicine
- 1950/51 – served as acting Rector of the Medical Institution of Higher Learning
- 1957 – retired at the age of 70
- 1971 – awarded the title of Honorary Doctor of the University of Belgrade

He used to tell us: "It's not about illness, it's about the people. We are here for the patients, they are not here for us, so treat them as if they were all your children, your mother, father, sister or brother".

Prof. Dr Milena Petrović on Prof. Dr Kosta Todorović



Academician Kosta Todorović's medical seal (owned by the family)



Prof. Dr Kosta Todorović with doctors of the Clinic of Infectious Diseases, 1931 (from the family archives)

Vladimir F. Vujić

(Belgrade, 1894 – Belgrade, 1953)



(MST)

SASA: Department of Medical Sciences– Corresponding member (1950)
SMS: Full member

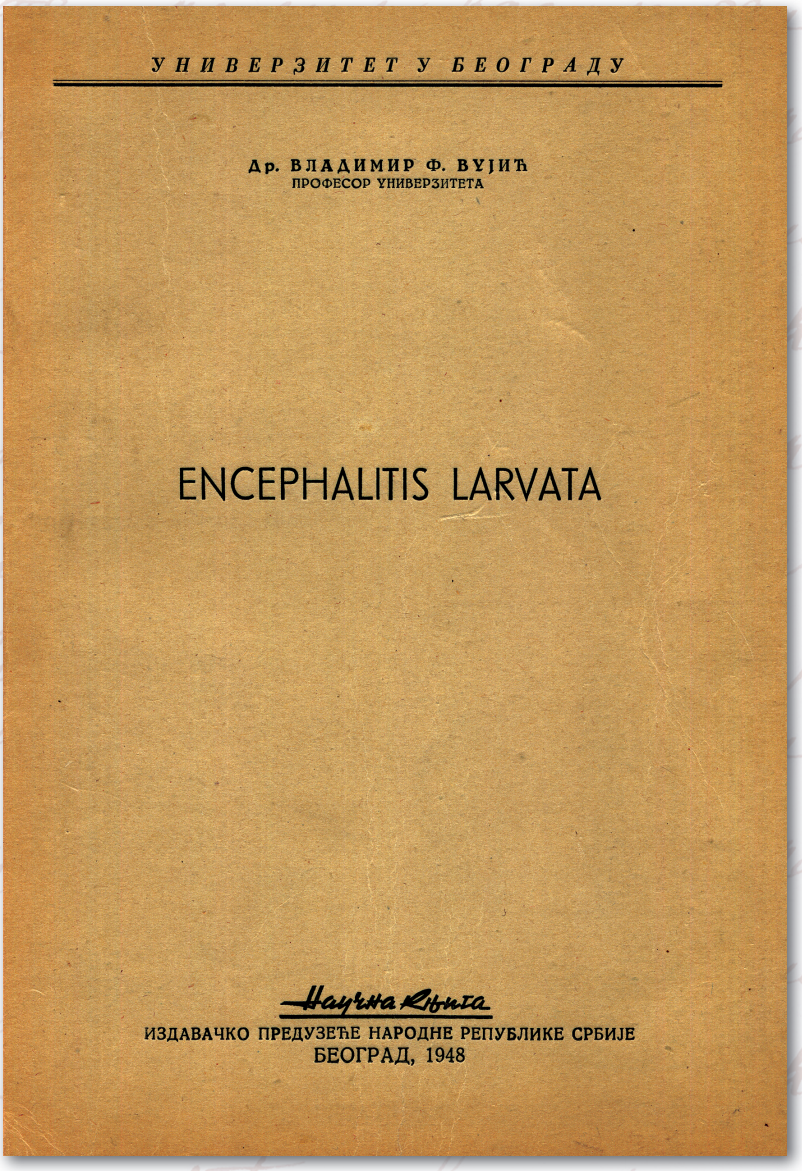
Vladimir F. Vujić was a neuropsychiatrist, a Professor at the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade and Head of the Clinic of Nervous and Mental Diseases. Studying the problems of optical perception, he described the phenomenon of *afterimage* and determined its significance in the early diagnosis of brain syphilis and brain tumours. He was the first to describe the disappearance of delusions during the treatment of brain syphilis.

Vujić introduced new diagnostic methods into clinical practice – one of with is a diagnostic tool entitled *experiment with a book* (in suspicion of encephalitis) and the other *Vujić's sign* (in suspicion of meningitis). He found that the changes in the pressure of cerebrospinal fluid during sleep can point to the existence of epilepsy outside epileptic seizures, which was confirmed by the later-introduced electroencephalographic testing. In wider medical circles, he is primarily known for his Theory on *Larvate Encephalitis*.

- 1912 – graduated from Kragujevac Secondary School
- 1912/13 – participated in the Balkan Wars as a volunteer
- 1913/14 – finished his first year of medicine in Paris and participated in the First World War as a volunteer
- 1923 – finished medical studies in Prague
- 1923 – 1925 – completed his specialist medical studies in neuropsychiatry with

Professor Julius Wagner-Jauregg (1857 – 1940) as his mentor, winner of the Nobel Prize (1927)

- 1927 – 1946 – at the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade, held all academic ranks from Teaching Assistant to Full Professor
- 1945 – 1953 – Head of the Clinic of Neuropsychiatry



Vladimir F. Vujić, *Encephalitis larvata*.
Belgrade, Naučna knjiga, 1948

Siniša Tasovac

(Niš, 1899 – Belgrade, 1960)



(SASA, F-776-10)

SASA: Department of Medical Sciences– Corresponding member (1958)
SMS: member (1933); one of the founders and President (1949 – 1951) of the Section of Gynaecology and Obstetrics; member of the editorial board of the *Serbian Archives of Medicine*

Siniša Tasovac was a Professor and Head of the Department of Gynaecology and Obstetrics at the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade, as well as of the Clinic of Gynaecology and Obstetrics. Throughout his career, he dealt with the clinical and surgical problems of gynaecology and obstetrics, as well as with issues from related fields such as surgery, paediatrics and endocrinology. He promoted the idea of unified protection for pregnant women, postpartum women and infants aimed at preventing perinatal morbidity and mortality. He introduced the practice of induced labour in Yugoslavia. At the Clinic, he established a School which earned a great reputation both in the country and abroad.

- 1915 – as a secondary school student, he volunteered in the First World War and crossed Albania
- 1916 – 1919 – attended secondary school in France and passed the final secondary school exam
- 1919 – 1925 – finished studies during which he served as an *external and internal medical assistant*
- 1927 – defended his doctoral dissertation in Paris
- 1925 – 1933 – worked as an assistant and Head of the Department of Gynaecology and Obstetrics at clinics in Strasbourg and Mulhouse
- 1933 – 1954 – held all academic ranks from Teaching Assistant to Full Professor of Gynaecology and Obstetrics at the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade
- 1948 – 1960 – Head of the Clinic of Gynaecology and Obstetrics in Belgrade and Head of the Department of Gynaecology and Obstetrics at the Faculty.

Matija Ambrožić

(Hrastenice, Slovenia, 1889 – Belgrade, 1966)



(MST)

SMS: Full member

Matija Ambrožić was a paediatrician, a Professor at the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade, Head of the University Children's Hospital and the creator of the concept of unified clinical and social paediatrics within the Department of Paediatrics. He was particularly committed to establishing institutions for abandoned children – homes, colonies and nurseries, and actively cooperated with humanitarian associations for child protection. On Ambrožić's initiative and according to his detailed designs, the modern building of the University Children's Hospital was constructed. He introduced the apple-rice and protein diet in clinical practice, which proved to be extremely significant in the treatment of common intestinal disorders and malnutrition in children.

- 1910 – enrolled at the Faculty of Medicine in Vienna. Due to his pro-Yugoslav political orientation and activism, he was persecuted and imprisoned by the Austrian police, and as a result, finished his studies later than expected, in 1918.
- 1918 – 1921 – completed his specialist medical studies in paediatrics in Vienna, at St. Anna Children's Hospital
- 1921 – began working at the General State Hospital in Ljubljana
- 1923 – initiated the establishment of the Institute for Social and Hygienic Protection of Children and was appointed its first Head
- 1924 – founded the Nursing School in Ljubljana
- 1926 – established the first colony for abandoned children in the village of Lukovica (Slovenia)

- 1926 – appointed Associate Professor of Paediatrics at the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade and Head of the Children's Hospital
- 1929 – established a colony for abandoned children in the village of Miloševac which still exists today
- 1929 – in Belgrade, he founded the first Children's Dispensary, as a model-institution
- 1934 – organised the First Congress of Paediatricians of Yugoslavia at Bled
- 1936 – initiated the beginning of construction of the modern building of the Children's Hospital in Belgrade. The building's designer was architect Milan Zloković, while the interior of the Hospital was designed by Ambrožić
- 1937 – organised the European Congress on the Health and Protection of Mother and Child in Belgrade
- 1941 – 1944 – imprisoned at the Banjica concentration camp (1941/42), and suspended upon release from the camp (1943)
- 1944 – reappointed Head of the Children's Hospital
- 1960 – retired at the age of 71

At this moment, paediatrics and the protection of children's health in our country need professionals who are well-prepared for the specific needs of this field more than they need buildings for children. Therefore, my plan is to try to build a children's hospital that is firstly made up of the right people, and only then shall we worry about granite and concrete.

Prof. Dr Matija Ambrožić
(from the opening lecture at the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade, 1926)

Child mortality in Yugoslavia is extremely high. The number of children dying under the age of 10 is 25.92% of the number of live-born children of the same age. One in every four children dies before they turn 10. Deaths of children under the age of 10 account for 46.08% of all deaths. Almost every other grave belongs to a child younger than 10.

Prof. Dr Matija Ambrožić
(*Mortalitet i morbiditet dece u Jugoslaviji* (Child Mortality and Morbidity in Yugoslavia), 1936)



Stethoscopes belonging to Prof. Dr Marija Ambrožić, first half of the 20th century (MST.T:11.1.327 and MST.T:11.1.328)



Objects from Prof. Dr Marija Ambrožić's practice, mid-20th century

Uroš Ružičić

(Pljevlja, 1891 – Belgrade, 1966)



(SASA, F729-2)

SASA: Department of Medical Sciences: Corresponding member (1958); Full member (1963)

Ružičić interrupted his medical studies twice, which began in 1910, in order to participate in the Balkan wars and the First World War. He graduated as a Doctor of Medicine in Bordeaux in 1919. From 1924 to 1926, as a Rockefeller Foundation scholar, he continued his studies in the United States (at Harvard, Yale and Cornell universities), in the UK (Glasgow, Birmingham and London) and in France (Paris and Lyon). Upon his return to Belgrade, he was employed at the Children's Clinic and began his academic career as elected Teaching Assistant at the Department of Paediatrics in 1927. He was elected Full Professor in 1949 and Head of Paediatrics in 1960.

Academician Ružičić dealt in particular with the problems of malnutrition in premature infants and children, as well as preventive paediatrics. He created a method for assessing hypogalactia in nursing mothers by using a titration method to determine thirst in infants. Ružičić pointed out that deficient, especially hypoproteic, nutrition in pregnant women is an important factor in premature birth, and he introduced colostrum milk in the nutrition of premature infants. He was the first to describe epidemic of diarrhea in infants caused by bacteria E. coli and contributed to better knowledge of the most common intestinal infections in children in Serbia. His popular book *Vi i vaše odojče* (*You and Your Infant*) had 18 editions and had been translated into three languages.

Đorđe Nešić

(Šabac, 1873 – Belgrade, 1959)



(SASA, F-248)

SRA: Real member of the Academy of Natural Sciences (1947)
SAS: Full member of the Department of Medical Sciences (1948)
SMS: Full member (1896)

Đorđe Nešić was an ophthalmologist, a scientist and an innovator in the field of medical technology. At the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade, he was the first Professor of ophthalmology, Dean and the founder of the Ophthalmology Clinic.

He earned a global reputation with his academic paper in which he refuted the then assumption on contagiousness of nyctalopia and proposed treatment measures (1918). In a series of his medical technology inventions, the most prominent are the giant electromagnets for extracting metallic foreign bodies from the eye and from the body, as well as the syringe for injecting biogenic stimulators. He contributed enormously to the fight against trachoma, an endemic disease which causes damage or loss of sight and was widespread particularly in Vojvodina and Mačva.

- 1890 – graduated from the Secondary School in Šabac and enrolled at the Faculty of Medicine in Moscow. During his studies, he was a teaching assistant to Professor Kryukov (Adrian Aleksandrovich Kryukov, 1849 – 1908) simultaneously working at the University Institute of Physics and Mathematics
- 1896 – graduated as a Doctor of Medicine at the age of 22
- 1896 – established the Department of Ophthalmology at the Military Hospital in Belgrade

- 1901 – moved to the Department of Ophthalmology at the General State Hospital
- 1902 – appointed President of the First Cyclists' Association in Belgrade
- 1904 – appointed Head of the Department of Ophthalmology at the General State Hospital
- 1904/05 – participated in the Russo-Japanese War as a volunteer
- 1912 – 1918 – as a reserve medical corps officer, participated in the Balkan Wars and the First World War. From 1916 to 1918, he was Commander of the legendary First Field Surgical Hospital of the Second Army in Dragomanci, at the Salonika Front.
- 1921 – appointed Head of the newly established Ophthalmology Clinic and Professor of ophthalmology at the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade. He was Dean in the following academic years: 1924/25, 1930/31 and 1931/32
- 1941 – 1944 – suspended but continued his work at the Clinic without the approval of the occupier
- 1945 – reappointed as Professor at the Faculty and Head of the Ophthalmology Clinic
- 1955 – retired at the age of 82



Academician Đorđe Nešić explains to the delegation of English doctors the functioning of the giant electromagnet that he constructed, 1954 (MST.T:11.7.1141)

Eduard Michel

(Rychlov, Austrian Empire, 1864 – [Smederevska] Palanka, 1915)



(Institute of Forensic Medicine of the Faculty of Medicine, UL)

SMS: Full member (1890)

Michel was born into a family that had been living in Serbia since 1859 as his father, whose name he shared, served as a chef to the royal family Obrenović. Eduard Michel (junior) graduated as a Doctor of Medicine in Vienna in 1889 and upon his return to Serbia, began working as a medical assistant in the Department of Surgery at the General State Hospital, which was led by Dr Vojislav Subbotić. He continued his studies in pathological anatomy and forensic medicine in Vienna and Paris (1894/1895 – 1896) and became the first specialist in pathological anatomy and forensic medicine as well as the founder of these disciplines in the Kingdom of Serbia.

In 1896, Michel was appointed Prosector at the General State Hospital and Public Hygiene Officer at the Medical Department of the Ministry of the Interior. The new, modern building of the General State Hospital Prosecture was built according to his designs. Michel was a very active member of the Serbian Medical Association and a member of the Commission for the establishment of the Faculty of Medicine in 1914. In the First World War, he served as a reserve medical corps major and a reserve military hospital physician in Palanka, where he died of typhus in 1915.



Spinal column autopsy saw from the instrumentarium of the General State Hospital morgue, cca. 1900 (Milovan Milovanović Institute of Forensic Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, UL)





First forensic medicine preparation from the collection created by Dr Eduard Mihel, Head of Pathology GSH (1896 – 1915), 1898 (Institute of Forensic Medicine of the Faculty of Medicine, UL)

Milovan Milovanović

(Negotin, 1884 – Belgrade, 1948)



(Milovan Milovanović Institute of Forensic Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, UL)

SMS: Full member

Milovan Milovanović was the long-time Head of the Prosecture at the General State Hospital, the first Professor of Forensic Medicine at the Faculty of Medicine and Lecturer of the same course at the Faculty of Law in Belgrade. He was Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in the 1943/44 academic year.

Owing to Milovanović, the Prosecture of the General State Hospital developed into the modern Institute of Forensic Medicine which became a teaching base in 1923. He wrote the first textbooks on forensic medicine for medical students in which he introduced the use of Serbian terminology in forensic medicine. Within the Institute which now bears his name, he established a School which produced a great number of experts.

- 1904 – 1910 – studied medicine in Vienna
- 1911 – appointed second rank doctor of the Prosecture at the General State Hospital in Belgrade
- 1911/12 – trained at the Institute of Pathology in Vienna
- 1912/13 – participated in the Balkan Wars as a reserve medical corps officer
- 1914 – 1918 – worked at the Prosecture and the Laboratory of Epidemiology in Belgrade
- 1920 – engaged in specialist medical studies in pathological anatomy and forensic medicine in Vienna

- 1923 – appointed Associate Professor of the Faculty of Medicine for the course on forensic medicine, and later appointed Full Professor in 1933
- 1948 – committed suicide at the age of 64

I didn't want to leave my institute, not even for a second, because a bomb could hit and demolish it, and what good is my life to me if my institute is gone? I went with my institute and we both survived.

Prof. Dr Milovan Milovanović on the years of the Second World War



Ink pot belonging to Prof. Dr Milovan Milovanović, cca.1930 (Milovan Milovanović Institute of Forensic Medicine, Faculty of Medicine)



Prof. Dr Milovan Milovanović in the autopsy room, with the forensic medicine staff, cca. 1935 (Milovan Milovanović Institute of Forensic Medicine, Faculty of Medicine)

Atanasije Puljo

(Zemun, 1878 – Belgrade, 1944)



SMS: Full member

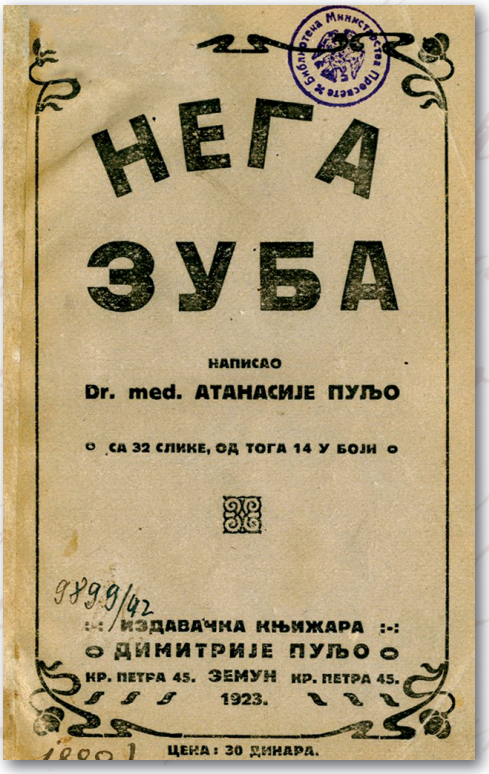
Atanasije Puljo was a doctor, a specialist for diseases of the teeth and mouth and a global pioneer in the field of maxillofacial surgery. He was the first to start applying, from the Balkan Wars onward, a type of treatment of maxillofacial injuries according to the *inside-out* principle, i.e. first repositioning and fixing fractures of the jaw bones, and only afterwards, in cooperation with a surgeon, repairing facial soft tissue trauma. His method of treatment of old fractures of the maxilla, termed *the Balkan Method*, is globally recognised.

Puljo was the first Head of the Dental Department at the General State Hospital in Belgrade (1923), which was named the Dental Polyclinic in 1930. He was the first Professor of a course on odontostomatology, introduced at the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade in 1936. The stomatology specialists he trained became initiators of the foundation and the first Professors of the Faculty of Dental Medicine (1948).

- 1894 – graduated from the Secondary School in Zemun
- 1901 – graduated as a Doctor of General Medicine in Graz
- 1901 – 1902 – attended specialist medical studies in stomatology in Paris
- 1902 – 1911 – worked at the Zemun hospital as a specialist, later became Head of the Department, during which time he attended several-week long trainings in stomatology in Berlin, Vienna and Zurich
- 1911 – opened a private dental practice in Zemun
- 1912/13 – during the Balkan Wars, worked as a volunteer in Belgrade at the Red

Cross Association. He was Head of the Department of Jaw Fractures and Injuries at the Fifth Emergency Military Hospital near St. Michael's Cathedral

- 1914/15 – as a fill-in physician of the Ministry of Defence, he was Head of the Department of Jaw Fractures and Injuries at the Fifth Emergency Military Hospital in Niš
- 1916 – 1919 – in France, trained in the field of maxillofacial surgery, participated at the International Dental Congress (1916) and worked as a private practitioner
- 1923 – appointed Head of the First Dental Department at the General State Hospital
- 1936 – appointed Associate Professor of the Faculty of Medicine for the course on odontostomatology
- 1944 – died in an automobile accident in Belgrade, at the age of 66



Atanasije Puljo, *Nega zuba*. Zemun: Izdavačka knjižara Dimitrije Puljo, 1923

Mijailo Marković

(Kragujevac, 1847 – Belgrade, 1911)



(MST)

SMS: Corresponding member (1874); Full member (1880); SMS President (1893 – 1900)

As Head of Military Health Services for two and a half decades, Mijailo Marković set the service on a contemporary course through various reforms.

He strengthened military medical capacities in terms of number and professional qualifications by sending national cadets to study abroad and introducing a specialist examination for earning the rank of medical corps officer. Marković introduced training courses for paramedics and drafted a series of legal acts on hygiene and prevention services. He established departments of surgery in division hospitals and introduced compulsory surgery for a large number of recruits who were unfit for military service due to hernia. During the Serbo-Bulgarian War, he introduced the use of iodoform gauze in the treatment of war injuries.

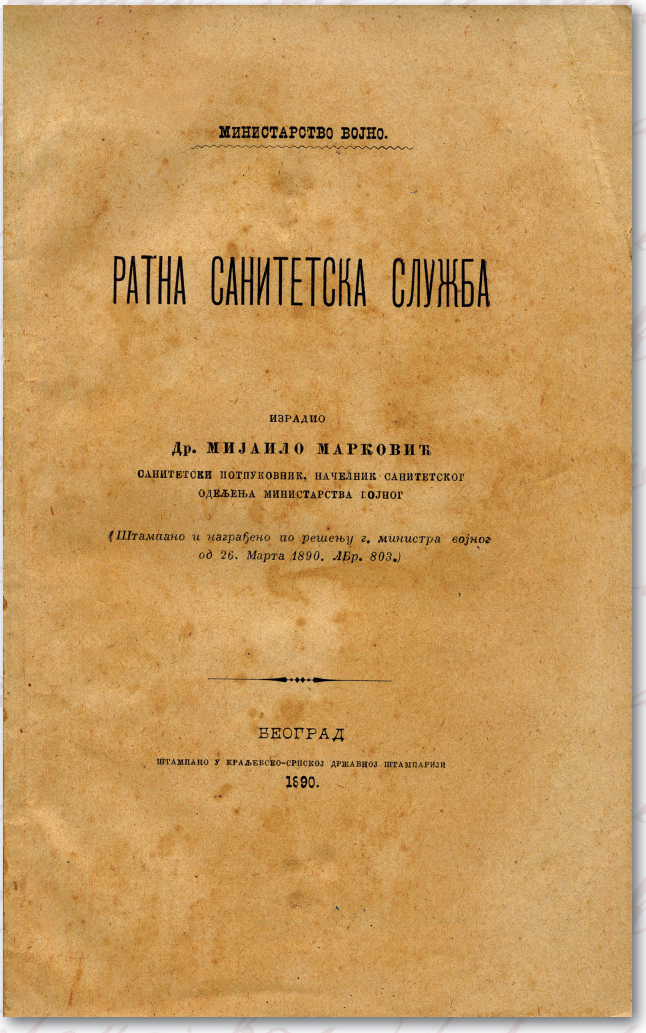
Marković established the first institution of preventive medicine in Serbia, the Pasteur Institute in Niš (1900), where smallpox and rabies vaccines were made. He also initiated the construction of the modern Military Hospital in Belgrade.

- 1871 – graduated as a Doctor of Medicine at the Faculty of Medicine in Vienna
- 1871 – 1877 – worked as a district physician in the Rudnik District
- 1876 – 1878 – participated in Serbo-Turkish wars
- 1879 – engaged in military service
- 1885/85 – was an administrative assistant in the Medical Corps of Morava Division in the Serbo-Bulgarian War
- 1886 – 1903 – was Head of the Ministry of Defence Medical Corps (with intermissions in 1893 and 1901)

- 1900 – elected member of the State Council
- 1902 – elected the first President of the Society for the Protection of Public Health
- 1903 – retired in the rank of Medical Corps Colonel

Serbian men and women approached Dr Lepo who was administering vaccination, as though they were climbing the scaffolds, their heads down, pale, flustered and worried. There was no one with them who could or wanted to, in the very least, offer a kind word of comfort. My soul ached to see them this miserable and concerned. At that moment a thought entered my mind; in addition to the Institute of Lymph Preservation, I would have to find a way to establish the Pasteur Institute as well. And this I turned into a reality.

Dr Mijailo Marković, impressions from the Pasteur Institute in Budapest where Serbs had been referred to for vaccination against rabies, before the establishment of the Pasteur Institute in Niš, 1902


МИНИСТАРСТВО ВОЈНО.

РАТНА САНИТЕТСКА СЛУЖБА

ИЗРАДИО

Др. МИЈАИЛО МАРКОВИЋ

САНИТЕТСКИ ПОТПУКОВНИК, НАЧЕЛНИК САНИТЕТСКОГ ОДЕЉЕЊА МИНИСТАРСТВА ВОЈНОГ

(Штампано и награђено по решењу г. министра војног од 26. Марта 1890. Бр. 803.)

БЕОГРАД

ШТАМПАНО У КРАЉЕВСКО-СРПСКОЈ ДРЖАВНОЈ ШТАМПАРИЈИ

1890.

Mijailo Marković, *Ratna sanitetska služba (Wartime Medical Service)*, 1890

Gojko Nikoliš

(Sjeničak, Croatia, 1911 – Cherré, France, 1995)



(SASA, F-659-7)

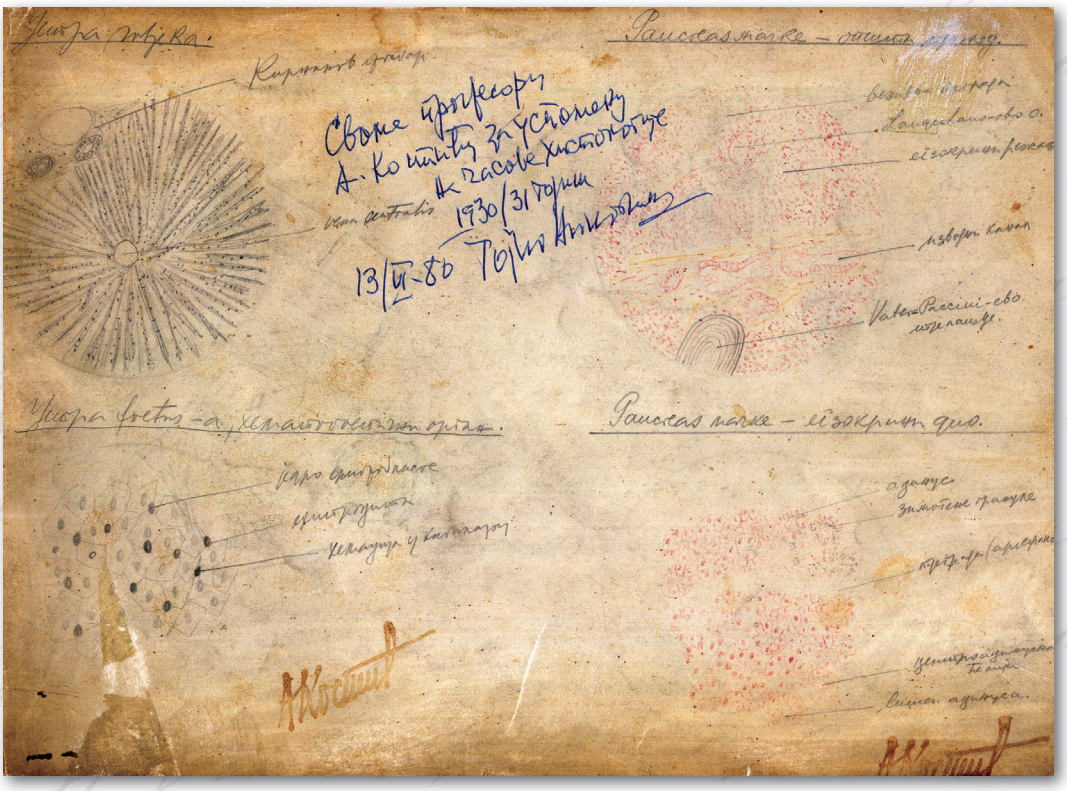
SASA: Department of Medical Sciences – Corresponding member (1970); Full member (1978)
SMS: Full member

Gojko Nikoliš participated in the Spanish Civil War, was Colonel General and a national hero. He headed the Military Medical Corps for three decades, during the war as well as in peacetime. Nikoliš managed the First Congress of Partisan Physicians in Bosanski Petrovac (1942) and wrote the Statute of the Medical Corps of the National Liberation Army and Yugoslav Partisans. As Head of the Medical Corps of the Secretariat of People's Defence, he initiated the establishment of numerous institutions such as the Military Medical Academy (1950), Medical and Scientific Research Council (1952), Aeromedical Institute (1945), Institute of Naval Medicine in Split and the Council for Scientific Research in the Armed Forces of SFRY (1969). From 1970, he was Full Professor of Organisation and Tactics at the Medical Corps at the MMA. He is one of the founders and a long-time editor of the *Vojnosanitetski pregled* magazine (1944). Nikoliš was engaged in scientific and journalistic work in the fields of military medical science and the history of military health care.

- 1929 – graduated from the secondary school in Sremski Karlovci
- 1936 – graduated as a military scholar at the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade
- 1937 – 1939 – took part in the Spanish Civil War
- 1939 – 1940 – detained in concentration camps in France as a Communist
- 1941 – 1945 – Medical Corps Officer at the Headquarters of NLA and YP, then Head of the Medical Corps Section of the Headquarters (1942 – 1944) and Head of the

Medical Corps Department of the Ministry of National Defence (1944/45)

- 1945 – 1971 – Head of the Medical Corps Administration of the Ministry, the Secretariat of People's Defence respectively, except in 1953/54 when he served as Ambassador of Yugoslavia to India
- 1950 – one of the founders of the Military Medical Academy
- 1951 – awarded the Order of National Hero
- 1971 – retired with the rank of Colonel General



A page from a notebook containing notes on practical histology classes attended by Gojko Nikoliš (1930/31) with a dedication written by Prof.Dr Aleksandar Đ. Kostić (1980) (MST.T:11.7.1082)

Vladimir Stanojević

(Breznik, Bulgaria, 1886 – Belgrade, 1978)



(MST)

SMS: Full member (1919); founder and the first President of the SMS Section of the History of Medicine (1950); founder and Head of the SMS Museum of Serbian Medicine (1950);

Vladimir Stanojević was a medical corps general who participated in the Balkan Wars and the First World War. During his military career, he stood out with his exceptional organisational skills both in times of war and in peace.

He contributed significantly to the history of medicine as the founder of the SMS Section on the History of Medicine which became a research centre for this scientific area in Serbia. Within the Section on the History of Medicine, he established the Museum of Serbian Medicine which keeps valuable record of the work of famous doctors and of the development of medicine and healthcare in Serbia. Stanojević was the first President of the Yugoslav Association for the History of Medicine, Pharmacy and Veterinary Medicine (1955 – 1960). He is the author of the capital work *Istorija medicine* (The History of Medicine) (1953) and the work *Istorija srpske medicine* (The History of Serbian Medicine) (1950) which has remained in the form of a manuscript.

- graduated from the Third Belgrade Secondary School
- 1911 – graduated as a Doctor of Medicine at the Military Medical Academy in Saint Petersburg
- 1912 – 1918 – as a military doctor, participated in the Balkan Wars and the First World War, from March 1915 to 1916, after which he joined the Volunteer Division. At the end of the war, he was appointed physician of the First Yugoslav Regiment and participated in the breach of the Salonika Front at Dobro Polje.

- 1920 – appointed Hygiene Specialist and Teacher at the Non–Commissioned Officers School in Belgrade
- 1924 – appointed Head of the Section of Statistics at the Ministry of Defence, Medical Corps Department, after which, and until 1936, he served as Head of the Military Hospital in Valjevo, Head of the First Army Medical Corps in Novi Sad, and Head of the Military Hospital in Zagreb
- 1936 – 1940 – Head of the Medical Corps Institute in Zemun
- 1942 – retired in the rank of Medical Corps Brigadier General
- 1946 – 1948 – was Visiting Professor on the History of Medicine at the Medical Crops Officers School in Belgrade
- 1957 – appointed Visiting Professor on the History of Medicine at the Faculty of Medicine in Sarajevo

Without any means, using only the premises of their association, retired doctors took over the burden of organisation and management. Known as a live wire, Dr Vladimir Stanojević, a retired medical corps general, organised all meetings and vigorously motivated the members of the Section. Being the oldest, with somewhat younger experienced doctors of the former 1300 Corporals Generation, all holders of the Albanian Commemorative Medal, unified in their efforts, believing they would succeed, together with two or three young colleagues, they easily accomplished many wonderful things. They worked on old typewriters, typed individual invitations to meetings, made lists with the addresses of those who could become future members. In this way, the number of those interested continued to increase.

Prof. Dr Srebrica Knežević
on the beginnings of the SMS Section on the History of Medicine, 2004



Olympia typewriter used by the
Section on Medical History SMA, 1937
(MST.T:11.7.188)



ПОЗИВНИЦА

НА СВЕЧАНО ОТВАРАЊЕ МУЗЕЈА СРПСКОГ ЛЕКАРСКОГ ДРУШТВА

Управни одбор Српског лекарског друштва у сарадњи са својом Секцијом за историју медицине и фармације уредио је у просторијама свог дома, Зелени венац 1, МУЗЕЈ СРПСКЕ МЕДИЦИНЕ, који ће бити свечано отворен у недељу 6 новембра ове године у 11 часова, те Вас позива да присуствујете овој свечаности.

ПРОГРАМ СВЕЧАНОСТИ:

1. Поздрав председника Српског лекарског друштва проф. др Радивоја Беровића.

2. Предавање председника Секције за историју медицине и фармације др Владе Станојевића: О постанку Музеја Српског лекарског друштва.

3. Предавање секретара Секције мр Војислава Марјановића: Наши музејска и архивска грађа.

У Београду, 31 октобра 1955 год.

МУЗЕЈ СРПСКЕ МЕДИЦИНЕ
СРПСКОГ ЛЕКАРСКОГ ДРУШТВА

Invitation from the Serbian Medical
Association for the opening of the
Museum of Serbian Medicine, 1955
(MST.T:11.7.1109)

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2. Department of Bibliography SASA (SASA members' files and photo library)
3. Archives of Serbia (AS) – funds of Velika škola (Institution of Higher Learning), the Ministry of the Interior - S, Gifts and acquisitions, Vladan Đorđević
4. Museum of Science and Technology (MST) – the Collection of the Museum of Serbian Medicine of the Serbian Medical Society (archival materials and photographs)
5. Archives of the Milovan Milovanović Institute of Forensic Medicine at the Faculty of Medicine, University of Belgrade
6. Academician Kosta Todorović's family archives
7. Prof. Dr Niko Miljanić's family archives (Belgrade)
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REVIEWS

Review of the catalogue for the exhibition the *Giants of Serbian Medicine*

Following the development of the institutions that preceded today's Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, the author presents a brief history of the development of science in Serbia between 1841 and the first half of the 20th century, emphasising the influence medical doctors and their achievements exerted not only on their societies, but on the entire scientific and cultural scene in Serbia at the time. In addition to treating the sick and taking preventive and prophylactic measures to protect and improve the health of the population, many physicians that were members of the SSL and SLS also assumed another important culture-building role (a term borrowed from Brana Dimitrijević). The value of their professional achievements, which influenced the establishment and development of natural, and social sciences (Vuk Marinković, Janko Šafarik or Josif Pančić), cultural institutions (museums and theatres) or local literature (Jovan Jovanović Zmaj, Milan Jovanović Morski or Laza K. Lazarević) has stood the test of time. The unique value of the catalogue text, amongst other things, lies in the fact that it offers the names of all physicians who once lived in the Principality of Serbia and the Kingdom of Serbia all in one document, individuals who made significant contributions to the cultural development of our country.

Apart from writing about scientific societies in the strictest sense (SSL, SLS, SRA), the author also writes about the establishment and activities of the Serbian Medical Society in this section of the catalogue. The founding of this prominent society created the right conditions for serious work in medical science, which led to the establishment of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Belgrade.

Few people would be capable of writing a brief history on the development of key scientific and medical institutions in Serbia, and in such a concise, yet comprehensive manner, as Dr Jelena Jovanović Simić has done. The text, brimming with information, is comprehensible even to the uninitiated reader, thanks to certain amazing skills which the authors possesses: firstly, her polished and precise writing style, beautifully structured sentences and the clarity of each statement, make her a genuine representative of the so-called Belgrade style; secondly, her perseverance as a researcher and the courage which led to the discovery of hidden and protected data that placed a strong emphasis on discussions pertaining to the views offered; thirdly, her knowledge and understanding of the historical processes that took place in Serbia during the era she writes about, especially events linked to the history of science and the history of medicine, in particular. The three most important qualities of a good researcher and writer are happily combined within the author of this catalogue and have resulted, as already stated, in an extremely easy to read text, even by general public.

Part II of the catalogue includes the biographies of 31 physicians; short biographical entries with summaries of major events in the professional lives of the scientists and their contributions to the development of scientific institutions and medical science in Serbia.

The catalogue's unique value is confirmed by the facsimiles of various documents as well as photographs of famous individuals, buildings and objects relevant to the topic. By carefully selecting documents and photographs (some of which have now been published for the first time), the author has avoided the trap of using only photographs as illustrative materials, i.e. filling the book with illustrations only. Each document and photograph presented in the catalogue serves to clarify the meaning of the main text. The catalogue is a pictorial representation of the

epoch in which the scientific societies were developing, but also a psychological portrayal of the individuals presented in the photographs.

At the very end of the text we can find a list of sources (origins of archival materials) and selected literature 60 units that were used during the preparation of the exhibition and while writing the catalogue.

I recommend that this text, the catalogue for the exhibition the Giants of Serbian Medicine, be published bearing in mind the importance of this study on the role of medical doctors during the emergence and development of science in Serbia, their engagements within scientific societies (SSL, SLS, SRA) and the importance that the Serbian Medical Society played in the establishment of the Faculty of Medicine. And further suggest, if circumstances permit, that a PDF file of the catalogue be posted on the web page of the exhibition's organiser, as this would enable a much larger audience to have access to the valuable research results presented by the author, Dr Jelena Jovanović Simić.

Dr Zoran Vacić
President of the Section of the History of Medicine
Serbian Medical Society

Review of the Giants of Serbian Medicine exhibition catalogue

The author of the Giants of Serbian Medicine exhibition commemorating the 175th anniversary of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts (SASA) and the 145th anniversary of the Serbian Medical Society (SMS) faced an extremely conscientious and gratifying task ahead of her to demonstrate the development and implementation of European medical science in Serbia by presenting its most notable representatives. Responsibility lies in the fact that the imperative was to select important figures from that time, physicians whose work served as a cornerstone of modern Serbian medicine, and bearing the risk of leaving some of them out. What was gratifying was the privilege, bestowed upon the author, of presenting a seemingly forgotten (or ignored) segment of our past to the contemporary public, including primarily physicians and medical students.

And she succeeded!

The catalogue represents a brief history of 19th century and early 20th century Serbian medicine, revealing stories about the life and work of not only the physicians of this era, but of a few among them who were quite outstanding.

The text begins with the first oath taken since 1839 by district physicians and general practitioners prior to commencing official duties. Apart from archaic Serbian, is there anything in the oath not accepted by modern medicine?

The creation of the medical (and other intellectual, technical and scientific) elite was followed by the establishment of institutions. This is why the 175-year historical development of the SASA (from the days of the Society of Serbian Letters, through to the Serbian Learned Society and the Serbian Royal Academy) as well as the 145 year history of the Serbian Medical Society were described in brief and concisely – proud of the continuity in its work and unchanged name!

It is interesting to observe how medicine was initially developed by foreigners in the Principality of Serbia (Germans, Czechs, Poles, Slovaks) who were later succeeded by Serbian 'sons' (as well as those of other nationalities) who studied abroad, mostly in Vienna and Pest. At the beginning of the 20th century, some of them embarked on the task of establishing a faculty of medicine in Serbia. In 1920, this plan was accomplished, thus Serbia acquired its first medically trained personnel, succeeded by qualified physicians of the present day.

The following is a chronological overview of the 31 biographies of the giants of Serbian medicine, from Jovan Stejić (1803–1853) to Vladimir Stanojević (1886–1978), including a great and remarkable woman – Dr Draga Ljočić (1855–1926).

Presented are brief accounts of their lives, professional development and scientific interests. Unfortunately, they may seem somewhat detached from real life as the details revolving around the political events and social circumstances of the past 150 years that had a powerful effect on their careers have been omitted.

We must not forget that these giants were not only physicians and practicing surgeons, but also health care educators, research scientists, professors and pedagogues, translators, writers and poets, the cultural avant-garde of their time; they were (founders?) members and sympathisers of political parties, supporters or opponents of ruling regimes, and also people, trying to live their own private lives.

The thoughtfulness that went into searching for authentic and credible information on the lives of these extraordinary people is clearly evident in the gratitude expressed by the organisers of the exhibition towards the participating institutions and individuals, as well as from the indicated data sources and literary references.

The greatest achievement of this exhibition would be to have today's physicians, current members of the SASA and SMS persuade the management of Belgrade's Faculty of Medicine to introduce a History of Medicine into the curriculum as a compulsory subject for all medical students and to ensure that more attention is paid to the history of Serbian medicine and that more lectures on the subject are made available.

Prof. Dr Snežana Veljković

ABBREVIATIONS

AS – Archives of Serbia
ASASA – Archives of Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts
MSL – Matica Srpska Library
SSL – Society of Serbian Letters
MST – Museum of Science and Technology
SAS – Serbian Academy of Sciences
SASA – Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts
SRA – Serbian Royal Academy
SMS – Serbian Medical Society
SLS – Serbian Learned Society

CIP - Каталогизација у публикацији
Народна библиотека Србије, Београд

61(497.11)"18/19":929
001.32(497.11)"1841/1993"(093)(083.824)
61:061.2(497.11)"1872/1993"(093)(083.824)

ЈОВАНОВИЋ Симић, Јелена, 1967-

Великани српске медицине : 19. век и прва половина 20. века : [поводом 175 година САНУ и 145 година СЛД] / [аутор каталога Јелена Јовановић Симић ; фотографије Милош Јуришић]. - Београд : САНУ : Музеј науке и технике : Српско лекарско друштво, 2016 (Београд : Color-grafx). -
120 стр. : илустр. ; 27 cm. - (Галерија науке и технике САНУ ; бр. 27)

Податак о аутору преузет из колофона. - Тираж 500.
- Стр. 112-116: Рецензије / Зоран Вацић, Снежана Вељковић. - Скраћенице: стр. 117. - Напомене и библиографске референце уз текст. - Библиографија:
стр. 108-111.
- - Giants of Serbian Medicine : 19th century and first half of the 20th century / [author of the catalogue Jelena Jovanović Simić ; translation Vesna Hill ; photographs Miloš Jurišić]. - 1 elektronski optički disk (CD-ROM) ; 12 cm Sistemski zahtevi: Nisu navedeni. - Nasl. sa naslovne strane dokumenta.

ISBN 978-86-7025-705-4 (САНУ)

a) Српска академија наука и уметности (Београд) - Историјска грађа - Изложбени каталози
b) Српско лекарско друштво (Београд) - Историјска грађа - Изложбени каталози c) Лекари - Србија - 19в-20в - Биографије

COBISS.SR-ID 227739660